

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Censorship in India

More than a year after Premier Indira Gandhi assumed "emergency" dictatorial powers, India continues on the end, short-sighted road to more rather than less censorship of the press. The British Broadcasting Corporation's closing of its New Delhi office is only the latest result. In recent weeks the dwindling number of Western observers and domestic voices of dissent have dwindled further.

"The country has entered a totalitarian phase," said Rujmohan Gandhi, grandson of modern India's founder, Mahatma K. Gandhi, in an interview. A Bombay weekly, for which he writes columns, has reportedly come under police pressure. Two Socialist papers were recently closed, as was a long-surviving one-man publication called *Opinion*. According to another report, said not to have been carried by the Indian press, a small-circulation intellectual monthly, *Seminars*, shut itself down in preference to submitting to the censors.

The BBC's closing of its office "with reluctance" was also due to censorship. After the earlier expulsion of various Western correspondents, a correspondent for Britain's weekly *Economist* and daily *Gurdian* was last month denied accreditation and "warned to leave the country before I had written a word," he wrote to the *Economist*. He told of being followed and having his mail opened, his hotel room searched, and the bottom of his suitcase ripped out.

If Mrs. Gandhi retains any pretensions to restoring democracy in her troubled land, she will see to it that such harassment is not re-

peated and that India turns back in the direction of open communication. The concern now, however, is that the censorship has grown so pervasive, the citizenry is kept in such ignorance, the opposition so thoroughly repressed that any democratic recovery would be slow and difficult even if the "emergency" were ended right now.

Meanwhile, the Western hemisphere has been hearing ominous stirrings that could lead Latin America's "third world" in the direction of greater government control of the news. Following a UNESCO regional conference in Costa Rica came a report on communications that has caused varying interpretations but whose apparent intentions are alarming. In it, according to reports, the emphasis is not on "free" information but "balanced" information, with indications that it is up to governments to provide the balance.

Certainly the media can be faulted for finding more "news" in the problems of the third world than in its achievements. But the way to achieve honest balance is through ensuring the freedom for responsible journalism, not through trying to impose balance by government filtering or control. UNESCO should not delay in making clear exactly what the Latin-American nations want to do — end in throwing its weight on the side of freedom as United Nations principles demand.

It would be tragically ironic if once-democratic India's control of the press were to become a model for other countries in the name of serving progress.

Lord Thomson's legacy

There was always something refreshing about Lord Thomson's blunt approach to the publishing business. "I am in business to make money," he commented often, "and I buy more newspapers to make more money to buy more newspapers."

Buy newspapers he did, and today his is a story of which legends are made. Leaving school at age 13, the son of a poor, Toronto barber, Roy Thomson put his shrewd business acumen to work and eventually ended up with a far-flung empire of 188 newspapers and 188 magazines in Canada, the United States, Africa, and the West Indies. In his late 70s he even ventured successfully into the oil business. Certainly his commercial achievements were a supreme example of the motto, he chose when elevated to the British peerage:

Here is a legacy of which all those who cherish a free press can partake.

Dangerous genetic experiments

Biologists who tinker with the blueprints of organic life are pursuing a more awesome line of research than the probing of the atom. No wonder it arouses public opposition.

Besides the questionable wisdom of blindly tampering with earthly life, the potential for creating microbes dangerous to humans is a safety concern comparable to that raised by the radiotoxic by-products of nuclear power. Yet there is no comparable degree of federal control.

The recent ill-informed city hearings concerning Harvard University's plan to build a laboratory for the new genetics — hearings that ended in a two-month moratorium on construction — were no substitute for the type of equally stormy but scientifically informed judicial hearings of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Lacking such recourse, the Cambridge hearings were inevitable. They preface equally徒耗 local debate elsewhere as long as the regulatory vacuum remains.

As with the atom, the gutter of long-range benefits, such as creating better food crops, vie with the danger signals of the new genetics. But the short-term benefits are prizes, promotions, and other professional rewards to this research is too important for such slipshod regulation. When the new Congress sits next year, it should give this issue priority attention. It should bring the new genetics under strict a degree of public control as is imposed on exploitation of the atom.

be won by pioneering researchers. That is why decisions of whether, how, and where to explore this new field can't be left to the biologists.

We commend the self-restraint of the international moratorium voluntarily placed on this research while guidelines are developed for doing it safely. Now, that the National Institutes of Health has issued some general guidelines in the United States, however, many American researchers want to go ahead, despite the reservations of some of their colleagues.

That isn't good enough. The guidelines are too limited, the conflicts of interest too strong. Many of the researchers served on the committee recommending the rules. And the guidelines themselves apply only to NIH grants. They have little more than the moral power of example for other researchers or, indeed, for other government agencies such as the Department of Defense. Even for NIH grant holders there is a conflict of interest, the Committee of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Lacking such recourse, the Cambridge hearings were inevitable. They preface equally徒耗 local debate elsewhere as long as the regulatory vacuum remains.

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'There must be some way we can get together'



Another Beirut outrage

It is time the nations of the world voiced their outrage over the savagery taking place in connection with the siege of the Tel al-Zatar Palestinian camp in Beirut. When even unarmed Red Cross workers had to abandon their efforts to evacuate the wounded when snipers attacked the stretcher parties, the world witnessed a sad display of brutality.

Behind the fighting at the camp, of course, were political objectives: The Christian extremists, who have made it difficult to evacuate the wounded, do not want to compromise with the Palestinians, have been totally put down. The Palestinian extremists, for their part, realize they have lost in Lebanon, went to make their defeat as costly as possible and salvage something for a compromise arrangement.

Some 4,000 men, women, and children (that is a conservative estimate) still languish in the fortified camp, short of food and water, as the shelling by right-wing Christian forces continues and repeated cease-fire agreements break down. The only humane solution to their plight would be a total evacuation of all the civilians, whether wounded or not. Talks toward this end are under way with the Red Cross and ex-

pressions of international concern now would do much to bring such an evacuation to successful fruition.

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American bribery abroad

President Ford has now followed through on his June announcement that he would propose legislation against American corporate bribery abroad. As expected, what he asks for is disclosure — a minimum step in the right direction which ought to be part of the stronger legislation which remains necessary.

Mr. Ford would require businesses to report both proper and improper payments overseas in behalf of making sales to foreign governments. The latter could be informed of the reports to aid in the enforcement of their own laws. Mr. Ford suggests the system would derive both from proper payments by Americans and efforts to export them abroad.

As for the reporting requirement's use in strengthening the resistance of American businesses to foreign requests for bribes, it would be in a less equivocal position if they asserted that disclosure would be much more enforceable than pending legislation, which

would make the bribery of foreign officials itself a U.S. crime.

Surely the U.S. should be on record as outlawing improper payments abroad, especially after all the recent evidence of their contribution to corruption in other lands. To punish the failure to report — rather than the impropriety itself — cannot but seem to condone the impropriety. If enforcement is thorough enough to prove that an impropriety has not been reported, it ought to have established also that there was in fact an impropriety. To argue that a stronger law would be less enforceable is a poor substitute for administration assurance that a strong law would be fully enforced.

"The drought will have a minimal effect on world food supplies," says economist Brian Jeffries of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). And he adds: "It has solved a real threat of surplus wheat."

Mr. Jeffries said the United States's wheat production this year has been enormous. India and Bangladesh (usually a crisis area) have had good crops. The Soviet Union is expected

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 23, 1976

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S. African Coloreds:

'We won't take what blacks can't have'

By Jim Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
For the first time the South African Government is being challenged publicly from within its own establishment to abolish apartheid (the legal separation of races).

The challenge comes from the Dutch Reformed Church, which generally is considered to be the religious arm of the white Nationalist Party that has ruled the country since 1948.

The attack is a two-pronged one by ministers in the Colored (mixed race) Dutch Reformed Church, which is a "daughter church" of the white Dutch Reformed Church.

Officials of the Colored church, who are attending the synod here of reformed churches from around the world, came out with a statement that said apartheid is "rejected by an increasing number of Colored people more and more strongly."

But the real movers behind the challenge are a group of 17 colored ministers who signed a declaration Aug. 13 calling for the strongest possible terms the social structure of apartheid, and saying, "we refuse to accept privileges that are not given to the rest of the black community, and we refuse to be used any longer by the divide and rule policies of the white government."

This means the Coloreds, who have always been close to the Afrikaners (the whites of Dutch descent who are ruling South Africa) now have aligned themselves with the blacks. In effect they are saying to the government: "We cannot be bought off with privileges, such as home ownership, which the blacks don't have. It's all or nothing."

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France wilts in European drought

By Jim Browning
Special to the Christian Science Monitor

"The exports are ceiling this the world drought since 1883," says French Agriculture Ministry spokesman Marie Anne Flaubert.

Although northwest Europe's heat wave has subsided a little, meteorologists say there is still no sign of heavy rains on the horizon.

The drought has struck hardest in north and west France, then Belgium, parts of Britain and northern Italy.

International economists here say Americans as well as Europeans expect significantly higher beef prices.

But the experts say that in some ways the drought may not be so bad after all.

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U.S. foreign policy won't swerve

By Joseph C. Barnes

America's regularly scheduled, quadrennial, political crisis is substantially over without serious damage either to the American polity... system or to the domestic and foreign policies of the United States.

Overseas America-watchers now can assume in their calculations that no important policy changes are to be expected in Washington or from Washington in the foreseeable future.

This conclusion flows from the deeds of both omission and commission of the two major American political parties during the summer convention phase now completed of the long American presidential election year.

The inauguration still lies 2½ months away. Much political rhetoric will descend to the skies meanwhile. Uncertainties of relatively minor import still exist. But the major uncertainty has been dispelled.

The election campaign which lies ahead will be waged between two nonideological political parties. The differences between them are in emphasis, not in substance or general direction. The main candidates are both generalists who differ with each other over such things as how much can be done to stimulate employment without risking more inflation.

But it can be taken for granted that the men who will take office as the next elected president of the United States next January, whether he be Democrat or Republican, will to the best of his ability try to keep the American economy in continued growth without releasing another round of dangerous inflation.

It can equally be taken for granted that the next American president will continue to practice detente with the Soviet Union, although shunning the word, and will probably try harder than has been done over recent years to refurbish the alliances with Western Europe and Japan.

Any doubt about substantial continuity of both domestic and foreign policy was largely removed shortly before the Republican convention opened when Ronald Reagan, who has been challenging President Gerald Ford for the Republican presidential nomination, picked as his prospective running mate a pro-labor liberal from the Northeastern state of Pennsylvania, Richard Schweiker.

That clarified the ideology out of the American political situation. Until that moment Mr. Reagan appeared to be a right-wing American conservative with chequered overtones whose political support came almost exclusively from the upper economic classes. At that moment he joined his Republican rival, President Ford, and his possible Democratic rival, Jimmy Carter, in aiming his appeal at broad American political spectrum.

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Ford won the party, now the battle begins

By Richard L. Stroil
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Missouri
They will talk about "the long night" at the 1976 Republican National Convention for years to come.

It almost — but not quite — got out of hand Tuesday evening.

Democrats are used to that sort of thing: George McGovern couldn't make his acceptance speech in 1972 until 3 a.m. because of delays during the evening, but Republicans are supposed to be steady folk.

But at every point in the long night, from the opening at 7 p.m. with crowded galleries to the close in wee hours with galleries almost empty, it was laced with human drama.

For example:

If you were making an eloquent speech that suddenly exploded over your head, and you were speaking on the podium of a

*Please turn to Page 12

hall filled with 17,000 people, let alone three TV networks — and then, suddenly, the crowd began to yell, to rise from seats and wave banners, what would you do? Continue to talk? Or hesitate?

That was what happened to Patricia Hutar, president of the National Federation of Republican Women, at 7:35 p.m. in one of a series of speeches that included John M. Connally of Texas and House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona.

What set the vast crowd of jittery delegates off? Somebody trying to unfold Ford banner near a Reagan banner in a situation so tense that it tipped the balance between respectability and hysteria. Speaker Hutar had to pause and finally the chairman resorted to the device of having the band crest out, "God Bless America," in which everybody joined.

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The earth is shaking — but no more than usual

By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, California
Earthquakes have repeatedly struck world population centers this year, but the planet as a whole has not been howling and shaking more violently than normal.

"There is no global pattern," says Don L. Anderson, director of California's Institute of Technology's seismological laboratory. "It is just that these earthquakes have occurred in heavily populated areas."

The latest major earthquake was

Tuesday in the Philippines. There an earthquake jarred several scattered islands in the Celebes Sea in the middle of the night. But the extent of destruction was magnified by an 18-foot tidal wave that was created and swept over the islands of Mindanao, Sulu, Tawi, and Basilan. The Philippines lie in an active earthquake belt.

The Philippine quake registered 8.0 on the Richter scale of the U.S. National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colorado. This is considerably larger than the 7.8 magnitude earthquake which devastated the Tangshan, China, area in July 23.

At the turn of the century, between 1890 and 1920, the world was racked with many extremely violent earthquakes, says Dr. Anderson. At the same time, the earth's climate changed and its rate of rotation altered. The scientist feels these three are linked somehow. But this is not happening now, he says.

Highlights

Coloreds join apartheid protest. In South Africa the Coloreds (people of mixed race) have always been favored over the blacks. But now they too are joining in anti-government protests. Reporter June Goodwin has been talking to some of them to find out why. Page 8



The two-Bangs/death theory. While a disaster-free year and a more efficient government lightens the lot of the city-dweller, the country-dweller, part of the "other Bangladesh" goes hungry. Page 11

After the PLO setback, Israel hopes that with less reason to fear PLO reprisals, a new spokesman will emerge from among moderate Arab West Bankers. But meanwhile Lebanese Christians are planning to organize worldwide secret terrorism against the Palestinians. Page 9

N.Z. architect. What the people of Manila need, Ian Athfield decided, are easy-to-build houses adapted to the way they live. His concept has won him the prize in a world design contest. Page 16

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FOCUS

Movies — cruel to animals?

By David Starritt

In full color on wide screens around the world, Marlon Brando broods himself in the saddle, aims, and hurls a vicious-looking weapon. In the next shot, the knife has apparently impaled a quivering dying rabbit.

From a spectator's-eye-view, it can be difficult to tell whether such a scene represents cruelty to animals or tricky camera work. But some humane organizations have stopped giving Hollywood the benefit of the doubt.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) has called for movie-industry volunteers to join an inside network of informants on the lookout for animal abuse. Meanwhile, the American Humane Association (AHA) keeps up a tally of alleged on-screen violations in its publication, *Fresh Tracks*.

In a recent major decision, the AHA rated "unacceptable" Arthur Penn's film "The Missouri Breaks," which stars Jack Nicholson as a cattle rustler and Brando as a sadistic "regulator" who kills rustlers and, on occasion, rabbits.

Such discrepancies have not deterred the HSUS' "major campaign to identify cruelty to animals in the film industry," however. Speaking in Variety, the group's "wildlife

expert," Sue Pressman, reports "the number of HSUS informants within the movie industry is growing, as word spreads about HSUS's determination to prevent cruelty to acting animals."

Varley further notes that Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA), has forwarded an HSUS memo to MPAA associates. Mr. Valenti is quoted as recognizing "the extent to which the Humane Society . . . is checking through undercover agents" on instances of such cruelty. The society is turning to the law for prosecution and enforcement."

Similar trends can be spotted outside the United States, as well. In Sweden, long known for its liberal attitude toward explicit sex in film, state censors still crack down on violence, and are reported to have blocked the showing of a movie called "The Dove" until deletion of a short segment in which a shark almost catches a swimming

All this could be part of a film tendency away from violence in general, as spearheaded by playwright Tennessee Williams, president of this year's Cannes Film Festival jury. Decrying cruelty in movies, Williams disputed the long-time practice of using violence to achieve "catharsis," or purging of the emotions, holding that brutality is not a permanent part of human emotional equipment. Williams' controversial speech did not prevent the violent "Taxi Driver" from taking top prize at the festival, however.

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Monday, August 23, 1976

Moscow: just like any other big city (well almost)

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
It is spectacularly easy to get lost in this huge, gray capital city of communism.

It is also easy to get wet, to buy bread (forks are provided so customers can poke and prod for freshness), to find a parking space (and a park) — and to lose some preconceptions about Moscow life.

It is hard for first-time visitor to turn left in his car (forbidden on most main streets), to see while driving at night (only parking lights are allowed and street lighting is often poor), and to find a bus stop (often widely spaced).

These are some of this correspondent's first impressions of Moscow — a city whose doffy life is still relatively little known to most people outside the Soviet Union.

People well dressed

At first sight, all is deceptively familiar — lots of trucks, small Zilgau passenger cars that look like Fiatas, Moskviches that look like most compacts, even some small station wagon models, trolley buses, neon lights (though they exalt Leninism and the recent 25th Communist Party congress instead of cameras and airlines), and lots of people better dressed than I had expected. Men are in serviceable suits and shoes,

**Lost In Red Square**

women have bright print scarves, young people often wear either American jeans or the new Soviet jeans coming onto the market.

But beneath the surface, it is not the same at all, as getting from the British Embassy (across the Moscow River from the Kremlin) to the American Embassy a mile and a half away quickly proved.

"It's easy," I was reassured. "Walk over the bridge, up the hill to Kalinin Prospect [street], catch the No. 2 trolley bus, get off at the ring road, and walk half a block."

Easy? The heavy clouds above the golden domes of the Kremlin opened up half way across the bridge. For the first time in three weeks I saw (and felt) rain. Just in from drought-stricken England, I had no raincoat.

A wet crossing

The endless hill was a wall of water. The intersection at Kalinin seemed as wide as a football field. I crossed — to the wrong side. I could not find the bus stop. Once on a bus the honor system of paying the fare had to be quickly negotiated — the four kopecks (five and a half cents) in the slot, the ticket clicked out. Then a sprint through one of the many (and useful) pedestrian underpasses beneath major intersections, out into the rain again — on the wrong side of the ring.

Parking spaces are easy to find, compared with any major Western city. Instead of routinely nodding at a Westerner, the Russian policeman at the gate clearly thought the drenched, harassed, panting figure before him was a Russian about to cause an international incident — and stopped me. I muddled and brushed past.

Nor is driving quite the same thing here. Unable to turn left at major intersections, I keep on going right and doubling back and losing the street I started with. I also almost lost an embassy. It was tantalizingly

What the World Council of Churches learned from the Olympics

By Francis Ronny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva
Western churchgoers who maintained the churches have no business poking their noses into politics have been warned that in today's world it is no longer possible for them to escape it.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, at WCC headquarters in Geneva, Anglican Archbishop Edward Scott of Canada recalled the recent Olympic games in his own country to illustrate the fact.

The games had shown, he said, how the world now was totally politicized and how every public action now had its political implications. Suspicion, mistrust, and the imputing of wrong motives were everywhere. "In this kind of world," said Archbishop Scott, "the issue for the churches and the council is not whether they are going to be involved in political issues but rather what kind of influence they are going to seek to exercise in the inevitable involvement. Not to take action is, in the political realm, to act."

The WCC general secretary, West Indian Methodist Dr. Philip Potter, also underlined the need for the churches not merely to talk but to show themselves active against such evils as racism, militarism, sex discrimination, and the suppression of religious liberties. But Dr. Potter was even more concerned with what he saw as "a kind of apartheid" between the WCC and member congregations.

This might seem obvious and unexceptionable to Protestant listeners. Yet it aroused deep suspicion in certain other circles. For the ecumenical movement now has strong Russian participation. In spite of the atheist policy of the Soviet state, priests and laymen from both the Orthodox and official Baptist churches attend WCC functions regularly.

Nobody doubts they are there partly to uphold the Soviet view of détente without and discipline within, but perhaps because of the need to preserve détente and the appearance of devotion to the Helsinki agreement, they are proving more than usually reasonable at this present session.

Dr. Potter said it was no use bemoaning statistics about having 288 member churches in nearly 100 countries unless they really did share in the fellowship of the council and were aware of it.

Dr. Potter went on: "I consider it to be a primary task in the coming period to establish

much closer and more intimate relations with member churches. There is no future for the ecumenical movement or for the World Council unless there is this inner mutuality between the churches and the Council."

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It is noteworthy that the subject of religious freedom — which two years ago was almost anathema to them — now is a topic they are prepared to discuss. They have not even objected very loudly to the distribution within the WCC building of literature which is frankly anti-communist and dissident. But they have

Russian objections

One Russian delegate said the idea of direct contact was "both unconstitutional and uncanonical. The World Council of Churches," he said, "is a council of churches, and the churches shall not be bypassed." He was supported, significantly, by a noncommunist representative of the Greek Orthodox Church, and it then became clear that what was being objected to was not merely an un-Russian way of doing things but a literally un-Orthodox approach. What the two have in common is a strong sense of hierarchy and what a westerner might call "the proper channels."

The Greek, Professor Konstantin, explained that every local church owed its existence to the communion of its apostolically appointed bishop. "Nobody," he said, "can go to a local church and work there without the authority of the bishop."

The Russians' next objection, in the same area, was to the creation of any powerful new body charged with investigating violations of human rights and religious liberties. This "body" would be aimed "permanently at us." They do not seem to object to discussions within one of the existing branches of the WCC like the Churches Commission in International Affairs. Already these organs have little time or staff to spare for effective action, and the Russians have dropped hints they would expect to have equal time for allegations of interference with religious liberties in the West. For example, the appointment of Church of England bishops by the Prime Minister.

Nevertheless, this reporter has the impression that the Russian delegates are no mere puppets of the Kremlin. From time to time they appeal to other delegations to realize that they operate "under different social and cultural conditions" and that certain moves "only benefit atheist interests." One also gets the impression that from the Orthodox point of view

the West would be unhappy if the two guerrillas were set free.

The Minister of the Interior is accused by the local press, legal experts, and other officials and politicians of interference with Turkish law. His statements have put Suleiman Demirel's government in an embarrassing position.

Mr. Arslankur is a member of one of the coalition government parties, the Muslim fundamentalist National Salvation Party, which advocates strong ties with the Arab world. It is

Turkey debates:**Catching terrorists is one thing — now what?**

By Sem Cahan
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul
The question of what Turkey should do with the two Palestinian guerrillas captured after a raid at Istanbul airport Aug. 11 has become a controversial issue here.

The controversy has arisen over statements by the Minister of the Interior Oghuzlu Aalurk who said that Turkey would prefer to extradite the Palestinians since their action was not directed against this country. The minister said Lebanon was the only Arab state which had an extradition agreement with Turkey and suggested the two guerrillas be handed over to it.

These remarks provoked sharp reaction from many Turks, including legal experts, who say that neither a Cabinet minister nor the government has the authority to extradite the terrorists. Under the Turkish penal code, the experts say, it is up to the court to rule whether the act of violence was politically motivated. If the court concluded that it was,

extradition of the guerrillas would be ruled out.

The two Palestinians have said under interrogation that they intended to avenge Israel's raid to rescue Israeli held hostage at Entebbe airport, Uganda. They caused the death of four passengers of an Israeli airliner including Harold W. Rosenthal, an aide of Sen. Jacob Javits (D) of New York.

Investigating prosecutor Nejat Ugen said (Aug. 18) he hopes to hand over the evidence of the inquiry to the penal court within the next few days. The court will have to rule the Palestinians according to Article 145 of the penal code for deliberate multiple murder, he said. He will demand the death penalty.

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Monday, August 23, 1976

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Manson case reopens

New trial ordered for one defendant; all now eligible to apply for parole

By Judith Frugl
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

In determining the actual length of prison sentences, the three automatically will come up for the hearings on December 9, 1976. However, he said, their release remains unlikely.

Los Angeles

In striking down the murder conviction and ordering a new trial for one of the Manson cult followers, the California Appeals Court has:

- Virtually guaranteed the freedom of Manson family member Leslie Van Houten, perhaps as early as Thanksgiving.

Miss Van Houten, along with cult leader Charles Manson and two other followers, was convicted in 1971 on murder charges after the 1969 ritualistic "helter-skelter" murders of actress Sharon Tate and four friends and millionaire supermarket owner Leno LaBianca and his wife, Rosemary.

Judge Charles S. Vogel wrote in the majority opinion, "Expediency is never exalted over the interest of fact trial and due process."

Under California law, the State Attorney General's Office has 10 days to appeal the reversal of her conviction and order for a new trial.

An appeal is not made — or if the State Supreme Court refuses to review it — and if the district attorney's office decides to retry her, the new trial must be scheduled within 60 days.

According to her attorney, Paul Fitzgerald, Miss Van Houten could then be tried on the same charges or allowed to plead guilty to a reduced charge of second-degree murder.

But even if she is convicted again of murder, the average prison term served in the state is seven years. Since she entered prison on Dec. 9, 1969, that means she could be released in December.

In its ruling, the court also opened the door to parole hearings for cult leader Charles Manson and followers Susan Atkins and Patricia Krenwinkle. By reducing their death penalties to life sentences, the court has made the three automatically eligible for parole hearings.

She has been visited regularly by sympathetic friends, including Mr. Fitzgerald, who has seen her on a bi-monthly basis since 1971.

For his part, Mr. Manson is undergoing a 90-day psychiatric examination in the state medical facility at Vacaville.

According to a spokesman for the California Adult Authority, the state agency responsible

for parole hearings for cult leader Charles Manson and followers Susan Atkins and Patricia Krenwinkle. By reducing their death penalties to life sentences, the court has made the three automatically eligible for parole hearings.

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United States

They're busy cleaning house at the FBI

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Leftover cobwebs of the old FBI are finally being swept away in new moves by bureau director Clarence M. Kelley — less secrecy, no illegal acts, and no holdovers from the J. Edgar Hoover days.

Morale is low among many FBI agents, admits Mr. Kelley, as two investigations near an end on FBI burglaries and possible illegal wrongdoing. But to restore integrity and effectiveness to the nation's top law enforcement agency, Mr. Kelley announced:

• FBI probes of political groups with leftist or violent leanings will no longer handled as domestic security problems but as regular criminal cases.

• FBI use of informants — often accused of provoking crimes rather than stopping them — will be "totally evoluted." Mr. Kelley says they do not meet present needs.

• Two top chiefs in the FBI, both four-decade veterans and considered aligned with Hoover policies, have left.

Mr. Kelley announced the retirement this

month of Thomas J. Jenkins, deputy associate director for administration. Last month he fired Nicholas P. Callahan, associate director, who was implicated in the current investigations.

A permanent FBI group will investigate internal misdeeds, reporting directly to the director. The special team is patterned after the new Office of Professional Responsibility in the Justice Department. Mr. Kelley says some FBI officials lied to him about FBI break-ins conducted after 1968.

Other recent decisions signal Mr. Kelley's thrust for FBI change. For example the number of domestic intelligence cases has dropped from 22,000 to 4,000. Many are closed out when no crime is found.

Promotions within the bureau are no longer made on an "old boy" basis — as Mr. Kelley says — but by a panel of FBI officials. And Mr. Kelley follows their every recommendation.

"If there's linen to be cleaned in our household, we should clean it ourselves," said the FBI director. "We have not dodged, we have not covered up."

New procedures have cut down the number of FBI investigations to a "core" of worthy



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Opening up the FBI: burglaries banned; informant policies reassessed

cases while the rate of convictions has gone up. "We want to put behind bars those who are most influential in the crime world," Mr. Kelley says.

Investigations of foreign agents have been

stepped up, the FBI chief adds, with counsel attorney general approval, in cases where surveillance is needed on a foreign power or a spy. Congress seems near granting wiretap powers to the bureau.

Business prepares to make hay when the sun shines

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The United States solar industry, riding an energy wave of the future, is beginning to boom. But a lion's share of solar patents and research money is being scooped up by large corporations.

Does this portend a solar energy monopoly, similar to that exercised by giant oil firms — some of whom now are buying into the solar field?

Dr. James Sullivan, of the Center for Science in the Public Interest in Washington, notes the following:

"Of 47 patents for solar heating devices assigned since the mid-1960s, 30 have gone to big corporations — primarily energy or aerospace firms."

Since 1960, adds Dr. Sullivan, 28 patents have been granted for thermal electric power generation, utilizing solar energy devices. "All but three have gone to large firms," he says.

Mobil Oil, notes Dr. Sullivan, has acquired an 80 percent interest in Tyco, a leading developer of solar photovoltaic cells.

Mobil backing defended

True enough, says Dr. A. L. Mlavsky, executive vice-president of the merged firm. But without Mobil money, he adds, Tyco could not have generated the "enormous funds" required to manufacture and market the devices on a commercial scale.

"Essentially," says a Senate staffer, "small-solar firms buy their raw materials (copper, glass, etc.) from large corporations, assemble them into collectors, and market them."

Now a new element — tax credits — enters the picture. Both the Senate and House bills — still to be resolved in conference — contain a tax credit up to \$2,000 for homeowners installing solar equipment to heat or cool their dwellings.

No tax bill may emerge from Congress this session. But, a solar tax credit almost certainly will be included in whatever bill finally is passed, congressional sources believe.

Then, "big corporations, already making the big bucks, will move into the solar industry in a larger way," a Senate staffer says.

Conspiracy doubted

This same source, whose activities support small business, doubts the often-voiced theory that major energy corporations wish to

stifle solar-energy development to protect their investments in nuclear and fossil fuels.

Corporate giants, he believes, may step smartly into solar development as soon as the market, now being tested by smaller firms, expands.

Several sources predict that some small solar firms, now developing advanced technology, will become giants in their own right — as Xerox, TRW, Polaroid, and Texas Instrument did in their respective fields.

Solar energy, all sources agree, is on the verge of a boom, whose result should be fuel savings for the nation and reduced energy costs for consumers.

Do such children have a constitutional right to be represented by a lawyer before they are committed to a mental institution?

This is an issue in a case involving young

By Robert M. Presa
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

At 15, Kevin Bartley was put into a Pennsylvania mental institution by his mother, against his will. He was not released for two years.

A 10-year-old retarded youth was left in a state institution in western Pennsylvania for two weeks while his family went on vacation. Ten months later, the boy was still there, unclaimed by his parents.

Approximately 110,000 persons, many of them minors, are locked up involuntarily in mental institutions each year, according to the American Bar Association's Commission on Mental Disability.

Two weeks ago in an unusual move for it in the field of mental health, the ABA filed a friend of the court statement with the Supreme Court in the Bartley case, supporting arguments for constitutional "due process" protections in the commitment of minors to mental institutions.

The National Association of Mental Health (NAMH) and several other groups have filed similar statements in the case urging a review of commitment procedures.

"Lots of kids probably sign in voluntarily [to a mental institution] because they are persuaded by their parents that it is the best thing to do," says Richard Hunter, director of programs for the NAMH. Such a commitment "appears to be voluntary when in fact it is not," he said in a telephone interview.

Last summer a U.S. district court ruled that the procedures under which Kevin Bartley and four other minors were committed to the Harvard State Hospital in Pennsylvania are unconstitutional. The court ruled that a lawyer must appear at commitment hearings. The state appealed the decision. If the Supreme Court rules against the state, it would raise two questions:

• If commitment is blocked through legal counsel, how do parents cope with a child who may have mental problems?

• If more alternatives to state institutions are needed (as many say they are), will state or federal governments find the funds for them?

As a result of legal pressure and changing concepts of mental health care, mental institutions are "between one-third and one-half less full today" than they were several years ago, says Jerome J. Shestack, chairman of the ADA's commission.

This is "progress with a question mark," he says. Many mental institutions today are still "snack bars," he adds, and many persons released from them are not getting the help they need later for lack of counseling or similar live-in programs in their community.

Jimmy Carter on gifts:

'No thank you for the brass peanuts'

By John Dilulio
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

The gifts are pouring in — peanut jewelry, hand-made flags, lucky horseshoes, Army dolls and the Carter camp is befuddled.

Even since Jimmy Carter won the Democratic presidential nomination, bags full of gifts from every state and from abroad have rained upon his national headquarters in Atlanta and his home in Plains, Georgia.

It's an outpouring of booby talent: hand-crafted dolls for young daughter Amy, home-made handbags for wife Rosalynn, hand-painted tie clasps for the candidate.

An Oklahoman even sent a hand-made, three-foot-long necklace inscribed with the names of all the previous presidents.

The home of Mr. Carter's mother, Lillian, seems to be overflowing with gifts from many of the nation's 50 states and, even an embarrassment for Mr. Carter.

First of all, Mr. Carter has vowed that "it's absolutely no gift or favor should ever again be permitted to a candidate." So if the time is right, he says, he should return most of the gifts received so far. But that presents a financial problem. Some of the gifts — like a massive chrome-plated horseshoe from Switzerland — are heavy, and the postage could eat up valuable campaign funds.

It's embarrassing too, because so many of the items are obviously sent with warm feelings. It almost seems rude to send them back.

While staffers try to formulate a firm policy, most of the gifts are being stored in a room at



the White House. Both the Senate and House bills — still to be resolved in conference — contain a tax credit up to \$2,000 for homeowners installing solar equipment to heat or cool their dwellings.

No tax bill may emerge from Congress this session. But, a solar tax credit almost certainly will be included in whatever bill finally is passed, congressional sources believe.

Then, "big corporations, already making the big bucks, will move into the solar industry in a larger way," a Senate staffer says.

Conspiracy doubted

This same source, whose activities support small business, doubts the often-voiced theory that major energy corporations wish to

steal the FBI's influence over foreign policy.

Congress seems near granting wiretap powers to the bureau.

It was originally expressed in the Jerusalem Post by Amot Sela, an Arab citizen of Israel who serves as the English-language Daily's chief commentator on Middle Eastern affairs.

Mr. Sela believes the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has two choices — to "capitulate" to the Syrians, who intervened in Lebanon on the Phalangist-Christian side, or to "abandon Lebanon."

This is the view and hope being nurtured by veteran Israeli observers at the contentious Middle East scene.

After PLO setback:

Will moderate Arabs speak for Palestinians?

By Jason Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

The fall of Tel al-Zatar refugee camp in Beirut to Lebanese Christians may end the Palestine Liberation Organization's pre-eminence as sole bargaining agent of the displaced Palestinian Arabs.

This is the view and hope being nurtured by veteran Israeli observers at the contentious Middle East scene.

If they leave Lebanon, as they did Jordan five years ago, the PLO's revolution might be expected to relocate in the next largest concentration of Palestinians elsewhere in the Arab world — the oil-rich Arab states of the Persian Gulf.

In addition to Libya, Iraq would be more than ready to help.

The first sign that the PLO's "military and political credibility has been shattered" (he writes) may be seen in reports that Arab foreign ministers meeting at the fifth nonaligned summit on Colombo, Sri Lanka, turned down a PLO proposal for expelling Israel from the United Nations.

Adoption of a modified condemnation of Israel dwelling on its alleged failure to implement UN resolutions indicates that PLO influence is not what it was before the setback sustained in the Lebanese civil war.

The absence of PLO chief Yasser Arafat from the Colombo proceedings was another source of embarrassment. A PLO spokesman in Beirut was quoted as having said he "did not know" if Mr. Arafat could attend.

Israel's interest in seeing the PLO replaced

by less doctrinaire representatives of the Palestinians is self-evident. In this connection, Israel's have noted that although several hundred Arabs in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan staged a demonstration mourning Tel al-Zatar's fall, the vast majority of the area's 500,000 residents remained passive.

This could signify existence of an as-yet untapped reservoir of potential negotiators — to call West Bank Palestinian Arab leaders who could not risk reprisal at the hands of PLO agents for responding to Israeli invitations to work out new political arrangements.

PLO pressure has prevented moderate West Bankers from considering proposals by Israel for regional autonomy, home rule, or elevation of local control above the municipal level.

On the other hand, Mr. Sela of the Jerusalem Post foresees a PLO reversion to terrorism not only against Israel targets but also conceivably against those of Arab and Western European states.

Lebanese ask:

'Where are the Americans?'

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

A widely held view here is that the United States is absent, callous, and impotent in the face of 18 months of suffering and an estimated 100,000 killed and wounded in the Lebanese civil war. This is more than the total casualties of all four Arab-Israeli wars since 1948.

An alternative view is that held by some sophisticated politicians, including liberal Maronite Christian leader Raymond Eddé. He repeatedly accuses the United States, Israel, and Syria of being behind a plot — being actively carried out by Syria, he says — to crush the Palestinian movement, partition Lebanon, and establish American hegemony in the Middle East.

The rightist-Christian side, with whom Mr. Godley never established especially good personal relations, hoped he would do just that. They were bitterly disappointed when Mr. Godley never joined them.

The plans were discussed at a meeting in Bogotá, Colombia, in July, attended by a band of Lebanese emigrés from South America, West Africa, and the United States and representatives of extremist Lebanese Christian groups.

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Another source with less direct knowledge described the nascent group as "having some characteristics of Israel's Mossad (the Israeli secret overseas intelligence agency); the special operations branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and, if you like, the former Secret Service Organization (SSO) in Algeria."

The bleak record of gradual relinquishment of U.S. responsibility and ability to influence the situation here is more than just a story of piecemeal evacuations of American citizens, or the half-hearted recitations of slogans about the U.S. "abhorring violence" and "opposing imperialism."

But the PLO physically controls the West Beirut seaport sector where the singularly exposed U.S. Embassy building is located. Therefore, both succeeding U.S. presidential envoys — tough-talking Michael S. Deaver and Lee H. Hamilton — had to deal with the PLO through British Embassy staffers.

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It is also, many argue, a dismal chronicle of failure to foresee disasters, protect friends, or promote constructive U.S. influence. U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is widely and personally blamed here (as he is in Greece and Turkey for the Cyprus impasse and Greek-Turkish strife) for the continuation of the PLO's commission.

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From page 1

*S. African Coloreds: 'We won't take what blacks can't have'

The recent Colored student demonstrations against apartheid were the motivation for the 17 ministers' statement. Three Colored theological students were arrested two weeks ago when the new Internal Security Act was invoked for the first time. Under it, prisoners do not have to be charged for a year.

Just letting the Colored students out of prison would not solve the issue. According to Dr. Alan Boesak, one of the 17 ministers, the Colored churches are going "very openly" to continue to oppose the government until apart-

heid is abolished. Dr. Boesak said their statement "reflects what is alive in the so-called Colored community."

The government has never either banned or imprisoned any minister of any color in the Dutch Reformed Church (there are also black and Indian Dutch Reformed churches).

Meanwhile, the international synod last Tuesday passed without dissent even from the white South African delegation a strong resolution saying the church and state must not pre-



Colored wedding reception, Pietermaritzburg, S.A.

Will the government allow them to marry whites?

By John E. Young

From page 1

*U.S. policy won't swerve

There was still a detectable difference between the Reagan and Ford postures. But Mr. Reagan had ceased to be a reactionary trying to capture the Republican political machine for reactionary purposes. He had instead become another political pragmatist seeking to win first a nomination and then an election by pragmatic devices.

This does not say that a President Reagan would behave much the same as a President Ford or a President Carter. In the White House a President Reagan would undoubtedly try to practice some of the beliefs of his original conservative constituency. But it does mean that his conservative inclinations would probably be as tempered by realism and expediency as the equally conservative inclination of Gerald Ford has been tempered by the same considerations from the moment he left the corridors of Congress.

It also means that the Republican Party, which has long been languishing, is to have at least an opportunity for revival. Whether led by Mr. Reagan or Mr. Ford, it would now devote itself to offering relevance to a broad strand of Americans instead of lapping into being the champion exclusively of those with whom whose prime political concern is the avoidance of taxes.

Another way of stating the above is that American politics for long been tending in the theological direction. The Democrats had always toward becoming the party of the Left. The Republicans had been moving towards the posture of the party of the Right. The Carter candidacy checked the leftward drift among Democrats and pulled them back into the political center.

The Reagan choice of Mr. Schweiker did the same for the Republicans. He had looked into the abyss just ahead of him which has so far swallowed every ideological party in American political history. By picking Mr. Schweiker instead of another reactionary he recognized the historic lesson: The United States cannot afford ideological politics.

The last time it let itself divide along ideological and sectional lines it paid the price of civil war. The memory of that war and its toll in lives and treasury will check the ideological inclinations of American politicians.

So, at this moment in the American political year, we do not know who will win the election and be the next president, although the polls favor Jimmy Carter and the Democrats. But we do know that whatever the outcome the United States is not going to lurch suddenly and significantly right, or left, after that next election day.

From page 1

*U.S. election: the battle begins

before settling back to hear the remainder of the speech, the delegates had time to reflect on the good-natured "war of this wives."

One end of the big, oval hall had been tacitly staked out as the domain of Gov. Ronald Reagan's wife, Nancy. As on the evening before, she took her conspicuous seat with spotlights and salutes; and set off a major demonstration for her husband.

At the other end of the hall Betty Ford arrived with her blonde daughter and two of her sons. Ford banners and homemade placards instantly popped up all over the floor.

In this second night of smiling rivory exchanges, Mrs. Ford upstaged ex-film actress Mrs. Reagan moments after her arrival by dancing in the aisle with performer Tony Orlando, a guest in the presidential section.

Part of the crowd chanted "Reagan, Reagan," and part of the crowd shouted "We want Ford." Mrs. Ford stayed to the grand climax, the "call of the states" on the nomination itself.

The Democrats' show was tame beside this

France wilts

to import 2 million tons less grain than last year.

"If we have an above-average wheat crop next year, we'll still have wheat coming out of our ears," the OECD economist says.

From the point of view of meat, potatoes,

and the ability of the French economy, however, Mr. Jeffries sees the drought as a major problem.

Corn stalks have grown to only half height, and sunburned fields will not feed cattle. An average of 10,000 soldiers a day have been hauling straw from harvested fields north to the provinces of Brittany and Normandy.

From page 1

France wilts

Straw will still the sheep, but not the cows. And, notes Mr. Jeffries, "farmers must add heavy protein supplements — such as soybeans." Earlier this summer angry local disputes were reported over farmers' charges of feed hoarding and profiteering.

Farm problems here also are raising the price of feed in the United States, a major exporter. French farmers have been slaughtering their cattle at 30 percent higher rates, and Americans will soon be under pressure to follow suit instead of buying expensive feed. That should hold meat prices stable briefly.

"But then," says Mr. Jeffries, "with decreased cattle supplies and increased feed prices, 'between mid-1976 and mid-1977, cattle prices will be at least 20 percent above present levels.'

Retail meat prices will increase less, but they will follow the wholesale price up.

Despite a lowered water table, the French have no major water shortages now. But the reduced agricultural export is hurting this country's trade balance. It has contributed to the dramatic fall of the franc on foreign exchange markets. And if hydroelectric power begins to fall off, France could face a worse increase in oil imports.

Under pressure from the left-wing opposition the government has agreed to begin freezing emergency indemnities for the hardest-hit farmers. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has promised full compensation. That is expected to cost hundreds of millions of dollars, which analysis warn could strain government plans for an anti-inflation budget.

The economic threat to the British is still greater, Mr. Jeffries says. If the situation worsens, "you might see in some areas of the United Kingdom a 'return' to the three-day week ... which would have a disastrous effect on recovery," he says.

Those that were left in the balconies went out with a sign to wait for the drama of the next evening, Aug. 18th. This would be the grand climax, the "call of the states" on the nomination itself.

The Democrats' show was tame beside this

vent rarily mixed marriages. This led many to wonder how the white church could stand by its synod doctrine if it did not seek abolition of the South African law that prevents mixed marriages.

Dr. Boesak did predict that Indians would probably begin.

In a related move the Black Parents Association (BPA), is calling on all black church leaders to go to Johannesburg, near Pretoria, the capital, on Aug. 27 and 28 to discuss the present crisis and to decide how to deliver a list of student grievances to Prime Minister John Vorster. The BPA was formed in Soweto, the black township near Johannesburg, after student demonstrations began there in June.

Although four of the five members of its executive were arrested by security police in recent days, the BPA is busily trying to set up branches around the country. Already it has branches in Pretoria and Durban and is starting one in Cape Town. It claims to have strong financial support from overseas.

The head of BPA, Dr. Manas Buthelezi, was detained along with the other four executives Aug. 13 on his way to work in Johannesburg. He was taken to John Vorster Square, headquarters for the security police, but was later released.

The BPA has become an umbrella organization for many black groups such as the South African Student Organization and the Black People's Convention. It also is closely connected to the many Christian churches in the black communities.

It is calling a meeting of black church leaders at the end of August because determined youths have told church leaders that if something is not done, their churches will be burned.

On Aug. 14 the Ethiopian church in Port Elizabeth reportedly was gutted by fire, and the Methodist church was partially burned.

During the June riots in the black township of Alexandra near Johannesburg the black Dutch Reformed Church was burned.

The minister of that church, the Rev. Sam Bull, is in Cape Town attending the Dutch Reformed synod.

Mr. Bull reportedly has said enthusiastically he will attend the meeting of black ministers in Johannesburg.

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Super-powers compete for 'third world's' favor

Who will out-influence whom in Indian Ocean and trade?

By David K. Wills
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow While most American eyes were fixed on Kansas City, the United States was deep in a new and intense round of superpower maneuvering with Moscow and Peking for influence in the increasingly important bloc of so-called nonaligned nations in the world.

Al stake:

- Diplomatic and military strategies in the Indian Ocean, with Moscow lobbying for support against the U.S. base on the island of Diego Garcia and against Peking's acceptance of the need for such a base there.

- The future direction of world trade in, and the prices that American and other consumers will pay for, the vital raw materials (food, oil, minerals) that the nonaligned bloc produces and whose marketing it is determined to control.

The latest maneuvering was focused on Colombo, the capital of tropical Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) where the fifth conference of nonaligned countries was held last week.

Western sources here conceded that the Soviet Union has scored some successes in the battle for influence with the nonaligned by championing many of the bloc's causes as its own.

Soviets avoid stand

In a barrage of Pravda and Izvestia articles in recent weeks, Moscow has insisted that the nonaligned struggle is essentially an anticolonial one. Since the Soviet Union has no colonies of its own, the argument runs, Moscow can take none of the blame for the chaos in which the former colonial powers (the U.S. chief among them) has mired the emerging world.

At the same time the United States, Western analysts here believe, is better off in the eyes of the developing world than it was a year ago. This the analysts attribute to a new spirit of pragmatism in such nations as Egypt, now that the first generation of fiery anti-colonial leaders has largely given way to those who must grapple with the nuts and bolts of serious growth, trade, and diplomacy.

A major Russian aim in Colombo, as seen here, was to support Sri Lanka's call for banning military bases from the Indian Ocean (making the ocean a zone of peace) — without letting the concept widen to the point where rights of passage might be restricted in an area where the Soviet Navy has been more and more active.



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

At the conference: but where was Castro?

Indian Ocean (making the ocean a zone of peace) — without letting the concept widen to the point where rights of passage might be restricted in an area where the Soviet Navy has been more and more active.

Vote sides-stepped

Western sources say Moscow pays only lip service to the zone of peace since the Soviets have abstained from United Nations votes on the issue so far.

Another major Soviet aim was to ensure that criticism of big-power exploitation does not include Moscow itself — whose own nonmilitary aid programs are actually small in volume and hard in terms, Western sources say.

China, it is generally agreed, is in the race for influence. In Africa, for example, Tanzania has told Peking not to expect any favors in return for completion of China's most viable aid project on the continent — the Tanzanian-Zambian railroad. And Soviet aid seems to be making inroads in Mozambique as well as in Angola and Somalia.

Limitations sought

Washington has been working in United Nations corridors and in nonaligned capitals to try to limit Soviet successes and to damp down as best it can potentially embarrassing calls in Colombo for action on a number of fronts. Among them: a North Korean call for a pullout of U.S. forces from South Korea; Arab efforts to gain support for excluding Israel from the United Nations; attacks on multinational corporations.

India and Cuba scored a partial tactical success for the Soviet Union in Colombo by limiting Romania's participation to guest status (able to attend plenary sessions but not to speak).

Moscow opposed full observer status for Romania (which would have given it the right to speak) since the Soviets agree with the general concept that being nonaligned in fact means nonaligned with military blocs. Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact.

The Philippines and Portugal were also accorded guest status, despite their ties with SEATO and NATO respectively.

City spruced up

The Sri Lanka government of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike has gone all out to brush up Colombo's appearance for this prestigious meeting of "third world" leaders.

Thousands of workers have taken part in the face-lifting job. Within a few weeks the narrow 20-mile road from the Bandaranaike International airport into the city, which was strewn with potholes and hairpin bends, has been straightened out and leveled. Beggars disappeared overnight as did ugly clusters of huts disfiguring some of the city's roads.

Mrs. Bandaranaike appears to have considerably enhanced her stature by the way in which she has supervised organization of the summit.

The Chinese-built Bandaranaike International Conference Hall, where the summit is being held, already has done much to put Sri Lanka on the map. An international federation of travel agents is to hold its annual conference here in October, and the Federation of British Travel Agents has booked the hall for 1978.

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World Food: politics keep hungry from being fed

By Richard M. Harley
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON
Like a rocket lift-off delayed by technical difficulties, some key international efforts to tackle the (still perilous) world food situation seem unable to get off the ground.

The establishment in June of a \$1 billion International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to help developing nations increase their agricultural investments, represents one of the greatest achievements in international economic cooperation," says Dr. John Hannah, executive director of the World Food Council (WFC). However, the fund remains incomplete until its remaining \$83 million is contributed.

The World Food Program (established to implement proposals for yearly food aid made by the 1974 World Food Conference) has received 9.2 million tons of cereals grain commitments (the target was 10 million), and funds exceeding the \$440 million goal for 1975-76 by \$200 million. But Thomas C. M. Robinson, the program's executive director, says no consensus has yet been reached between developed and developing countries on pricing the aid programs on a firm footing.

A little progress has been made toward establishing either the emergency food reserves endorsed by the World Food Council in its June meeting (a minimum of 500,000 tons of grain), or any of the proposed reserves systems, according to Peter Stauder, a Washington spokesman for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

If the countdown for launching these programs seems to have frozen up, political interests may be a major source of the refrigeration. At an Ivory Coast meeting of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECSDC), UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim stressed a need for governments to divorce politics from development aid giving. This, he said, along with the easing of entrance of poorer nations into the markets of industrialized nations, will be necessary if developing countries are to attain more self-sufficiency in the long run.

However, cables from the Secretary-General to the some 80 member nations of IFAD to raise the \$83 million needed to put the fund into effect, have brought only one (inconclusive) response. And ministers of OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), meeting recently in Vienna, decided not to change their \$400 million contribution, feeling Western industrial countries should take up the fund's slack.

Neither OPEC nor the industrial nations, however, have yet given the Secretary-General final decisions. And if the fund's \$1 billion goal is not reached, IFAD will meet again on Sept. 28 to try to find a solution.

Other forums for debate

One unfortunate result of falling short of the \$1 billion goal would be a reduction of the \$200 million contribution of the United States, because congressional appropriations for fiscal 1976 require U.S. commitment not to exceed 20 percent of the IFAD fund.

Further problems arise from the existence of multiple forums for international debate operating independently of the WFC, the chief body set up in 1974 to monitor and coordinate global food initiatives. For example, grain reserves negotiations of the major cereal traders at the International Wheat Council in London are at an impasse.

A compromise proposal at the World Food Council (to appease both European interest in a reserve stabilized by pricing mechanisms and adamant American interest in unhampered market conditions) was also unsuccessful. The WFC efforts were stilled, explains Larry Minear of Church World Service and the Lutheran World Relief, partly because the U.S. already felt its position had been fixed in the wheat council's negotiations.

Despite the difficulties, however, there has been substantial progress. IFAD not only has raised \$335 million, but the \$400 million contributed by oil-producing nations sets a noteworthy precedent in cooperation. Also, many less developed nations have contributed some \$4 million to \$8 million in nonconvertible funds (which do not show up in IFAD figures). And some governments have taken the lead in initiating commitments toward the proposed emergency 500,000-ton grain reserve - with Sweden earmarking 40,000 tons of grain, West Germany 30,000, and Norway 10,000.

Also, the WFC reached agreement on criteria for identifying countries most in need and has taken strides in translating general proposals into aid tailored to local conditions of recipient nations.

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Britons to be paid to retire early?

By Philip Venning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
With at least 250,000 British teenagers out of work, the British Government has come up with a plan in pension off older workers and give their jobs to the young.

Most controversial of all the ideas introduced by the Manpower Services Commission to counteract unemployment has been the Job Creation Programme. Throughout the country teams of mainly young people have been paid to do socially useful projects devised by public and private sponsors.

Throughout the recession the young have suffered particularly hard. Although more pupils stay on an extra year at school, and many now have with good academic qualifications, the Government's Manpower Services Commission believes that the long-term employment trend is not in favor of the young.

Unions and shops are switching their recruitment away from raw, often jobless, youngsters to married women, whom they consider more reliable. Besides, teenagers are no longer the cheap option they once were. Their wage rates are now much nearer adult levels.

With industry struggling to cope with chronic overmanning, the government is worried that some teenagers, particularly young blacks and the handicapped, may not work for years. For this reason they have been considering how to spread jobs out more fairly. A complete ban on overtime could wipe out all Britain's unemployment at a stroke - in paper. But in practice the difficulties are huge.

Instead the Government has been looking at ways to encourage workers to retire before the usual age (65 for men and 60 for women).

A proposal from the Department of Education would retire some teachers at 50 to make room for the 15,000 or so newly qualified teachers who are without jobs.

More radical is the "Swap-e-Job" scheme, as

whole city improves its thermal behavior, and hence save energy and money.

The system seems to have a wide range of applications. Manfred Gern of MBB add in an interview that his firm is receiving a rapidly increasing number of inquiries.

Buildings with large amounts of heat loss are a prolific source of energy waste.

The West German firm Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB) has developed a system which spots buildings that have bad "thermal behavior."

The system includes an infra-red camera. The photographs provide data which are fed into an analogue-digital computer that calculates the actual amount of heat loss.

This is the really new development, a computer "software" advancement.

Properly utilized, the system could help a

coupler.

The unit can be carried in a van or a helicopter.

rain — these are all growing at a fantastic rate. Disposable income is rising. Demand for goods and services and food is ballooning. These cities are ready for big department stores.

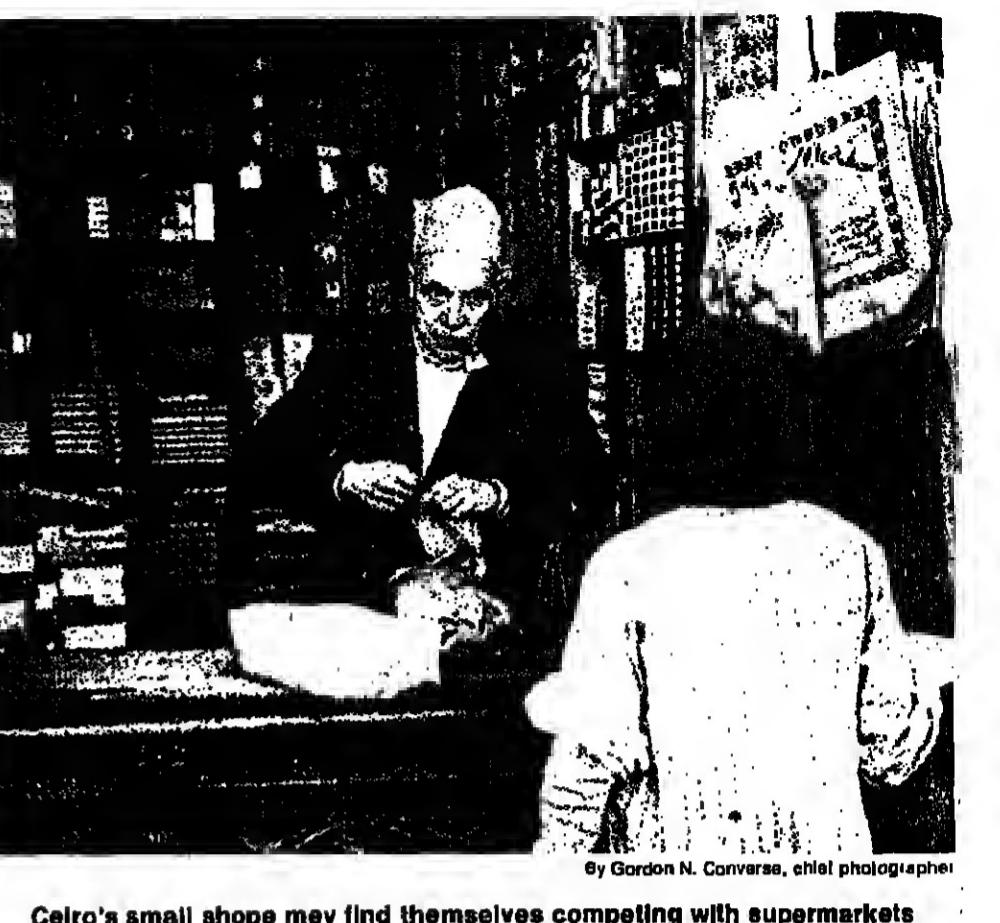
Just about the only truly big department store in the Middle East, Spinney's, Lebanese-British joint venture, was a war casualty, but studies are under way to determine whether a big retail outlet could succeed in other big cities.

Calro has launched such a feasibility study, as have Kuwait, Istanbul, and the Saudi cities of Dhahran and Jeddah. Prospective investors have demanded that a close analysis be made of department store and shopping center patterns in Europe, Scandinavia, and the US.

No everyone agrees that the Middle East needs concentrated shopping in a more modern version. Many say bargaining from shop to shop and street to street is an ingrained way of life here. Yet, more and more shops are expanding both in space and lines of merchandise. And haggling — fun as it is to tourists — is slowly disappearing.

More and more now, shops display the "Fixed Price" sign, perhaps evidence of Westernized retailing encroachment.

"That's why we are taking o



Celiro's small shop may find themselves competing with supermarkets

Chain stores threaten Middle East's bazaars

By Ralph Shaffer
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Lewis's or Marks and Spencer's or Sears haven't arrived here yet. The old ways of shopping in narrow streets and tiny shop endure.

Supermarkets and big department stores may yet come in with waves of oil prosperity, however. The signs are on the horizon.

"The time for bragging about our old-world shopping in bazaars and souks as being leisurely and picturesque and cheap is over," says one prominent and well-connected Middle East businessman.

The system includes an infra-red camera. The photographs provide data which are fed into an analogue-digital computer that calculates the actual amount of heat loss.

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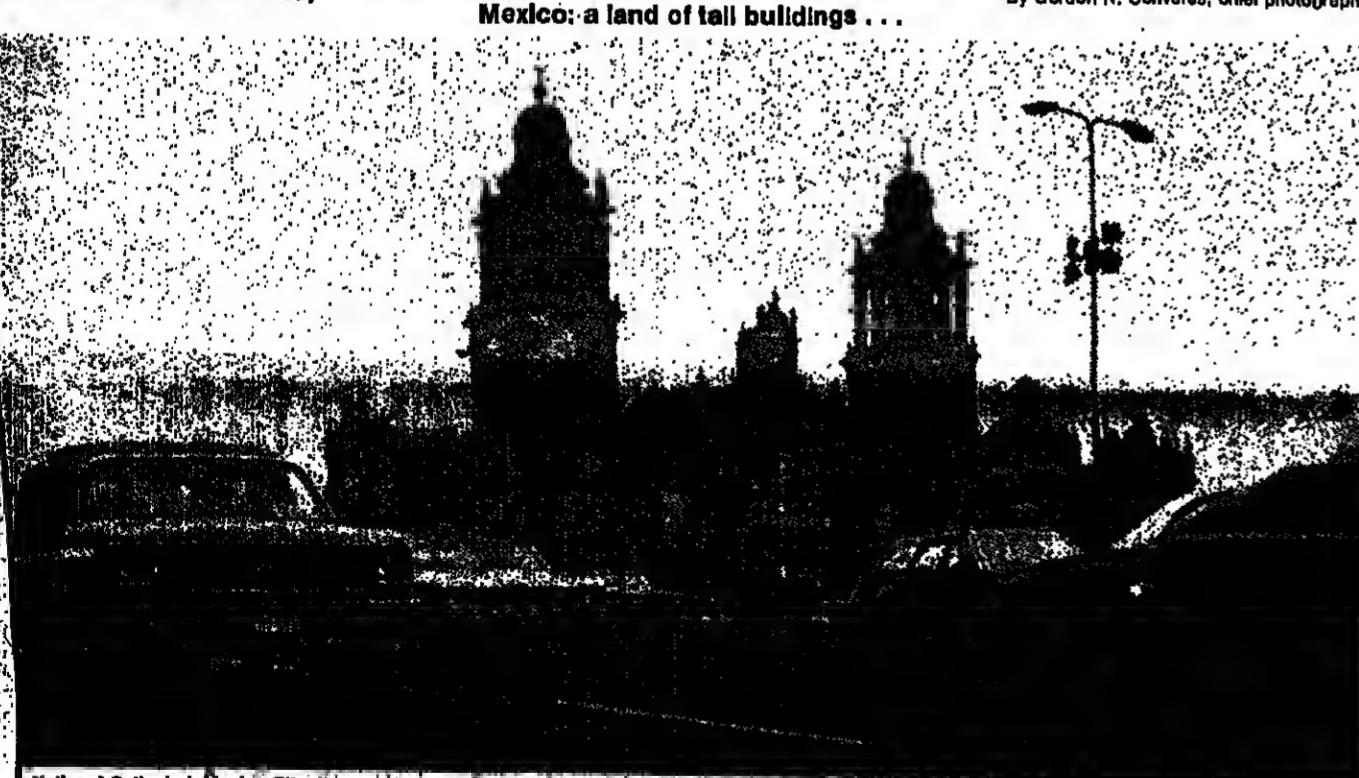
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Torre Latinoamericano, Mexico City

Mexico: a land of tall buildings . . .

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer



National Cathedral, Mexico City

... and the blend of the old with the new.

By Stewart Dill McBride

mexico today

Population time bomb ticks ominously

The United States's nearest neighbor in Latin America has made remarkable economic strides in the past generation. But its population spiral threatens to wash this progress down the drain. Will instability be the result? The Monitor's Latin America correspondent takes an in-depth look at the problem.

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent
of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City
Mexico's population bomb is ticking away onward, says a member of President Luis Echeverría's staff.

The country's population is at present 62 million, he adds: "The parents of the 100 millionth Mexican are already born and are probably running around the streets of Mexico City."

Population. The word is beginning to haunt Mexico. More and more they see the burgeoning population of their ancient and storied land becoming a burden that threatens to outstrip all the gains they have made in the past 15 years.

It was not always so. Mexicans once scoffed at the idea that population growth could present a problem. We've just found more jobs, they said, build more schools, more homes, more hospitals, more services.

Now they realize that it is not all that easy and that Mexico's 3.5 percent annual population growth colors everything else that Mexico does.

2 million more

Today's population of 62 million is up from 26 million just 25 years ago. This year alone, Mexico will add an estimated 2,170,000 to the total.

The implications are threatening not only to Mexico, but also to the United States, which shares a 1,800-mile frontier with Mexico and which traditionally has served as an escape valve for hundreds of thousands of jobless Mexicans.

Equally worrisome for the United States, however, is the threat that Mexico's population spiral might spark instability in that country.

Instability is nothing new to Mexico, although since

the 1930s, the country has enjoyed a period of relative political peace. From 1910 to 1930, however, Mexico underwent the first valid social revolution of this century in which more than a million Mexicans perished. That cataclysmic event resulted in an almost complete reordering of the political, economic, and social structure of the country.

Some Mexicans worry their country may be due for another revolution. That worry may be groundless, but one hears more talk about such a possibility these days than at any time in recent memory.

15 percent unemployment

Unemployment is running at 15 percent and growing. Moreover, the prospect of finding a job is dimming for many young Mexicans, and half the country's population is under 15 years of age.

On the brighter side, Mexico has in the past two decades made remarkable industrial and agricultural strides, maintaining a growth rate that is the envy of most other Latin American nations.

Real growth averaged better than 7 percent through the 1960s, more than 6 percent in the years 1970-74, and a very respectable 4 percent in the recession year of 1975. The rate for 1976 may well total 5 percent, according to preliminary statistics put out by Mexican Government sources.

Even more impressive is the movement of Mexicans up and out of poverty, away from the slums and into the lower middle-class areas of Mexico City, where some of the amenities of the consumer society — televisions, hot water, and even automobiles — are within reach.

"Last year alone, more families got the equipment and facilities for hot water than in the previous three years combined," commented Rodrigo Madrigal, an official in the ministry of labor and social welfare.

The proliferation of television aerials on buildings here is another way of viewing the growth, yet this is beginning to raise all sorts of questions about the quality of life. Mexican young people, particularly university-age students, are questioning the whole direction of Mexican life.

Smog in the world's third largest city

"Aren't we becoming too materialistic?" asks Ana de Bermin, a law student. "Where are the voices? Where are the ideals? They seem to have disappeared in a forest of television aerials and dense smog which obscures everything else."

Her comment on air strikes home to 12 million residents of this capital city, now the world's third largest.

metropolis after Tokyo and New York. Situated in an 8,000-foot valley surrounded by tall volcanic peaks, the city collects factory smoke, vehicle exhaust-fumes, and other pollutants as no other city in the world.

Get behind a bus or a truck on a street in Mexico City — or for that matter on the open highway outside the city — and you are in for a "gulp of pure pollution" as Mexicans put it.

"I've got to admit that our vehicular emissions are some of the foulest in the world," says Alvaro Díaz, an official of Petróleos Mexicanos, the state petroleum monopoly.

PEMEX, as the company is known, is more concerned with new oil finds than in controlling emissions, however.

In the past two years, PEMEX engineers have discovered huge quantities of oil in fields all around the country. Mexicans are particularly guardedly comments about these finds — but they appear "vast, beyond anything we ever believed possible," in the words of a foreign oil-exporter close to Mexican oil officials.

If this is so, Mexicans could not only ensure continued self-sufficiency in oil, but it could also go beyond that to become a factor in the world petroleum market. That is some years off, but it is nevertheless significant in the Mexican equation. An oil bonanza could force some reassessments of Mexico's total economic picture.

José López Portillo

Such a reassessment, or at least a fresh look at where Mexico is headed, is likely in coming months, as President Echeverría hands over the presidency to José López Portillo.

The incoming president, a former minister of the economy, is a relative unknown in Mexican politics. His choice to be Mr. Echeverría's successor, announced by the leaders of Mexico's one-party democracy, the Partido Revolucionario Institucional, came as a surprise. Voters confirmed the choice July 4.

The party system is under renewed attack. There is a great deal of disgruntlement as Mexicans complain about the lack of a true choice.

"We're caught in a system that permits no real difference of opinion," complained a lawyer in Guadalajara, Mexico's second largest city (500 miles northwest of Mexico City). "We are merely rubber stamps for the politicians who decide what we will vote on and for whom we will vote."

His criticism is echoed all around this cornucopia-shaped nation of 780,000 square miles.

In Mexico City and even more in the countryside, the complaint is loud and clear: we want more democracy, more freedom of choice.

Eight years ago, this cry erupted into the most vocal and open threat to the government since the 1910 revolution. Students at high schools and universities in Mexico City engaged in a summer-long series of riots, demonstrations, protest marches, and open clashes with police and Army units. The unrest subsided that fall just before Mexico played host to the 1968 Olympics, but not before hundreds of young people were killed, injured, jailed, found missing.

It was an ugly scene. Sporadic clashes between students and police have recurred, but there has been nothing to rival the 1968 disturbances.

Now, however, student dissatisfaction with the system and with the whole fabric of Mexican life is building anew. There are suggestions a new explosion of student unrest might be far more fiery than the 1968 disturbances.

The better life

Mr. López Portillo obviously is concerned about this unrest.

"Our system has got to adapt itself to new realities," he said during the presidential campaign. "If it doesn't, we are not giving Mexicans their share in the better life."

But it will be hard for Mr. López Portillo to bring about changes. Many Mexicans doubt he has the will to alter the political system. Even if he has, the weight of the system could make it difficult for Mr. López Portillo to make any fundamental change.

"He has the burden of the past very much with him," said a close adviser of the incoming president. "He knows it, and he also knows a lot depends on how well he responds to change in the early months of his administration."

Mr. López Portillo takes office Dec. 1.

By that time there will be 63 million Mexicans — almost a million more than now.

How to feed, clothe, house, educate, and find jobs for the burgeoning population is going to be the new president's biggest problem.

"It is as though we were caught in a whirlwind," commented a government official, "without any idea of how to get out of it."

"We simply have got to get a handle on the population dilemma. Without that, all else goes down the drain."



By Stewart Dill McBride



By Stewart Dill McBride



By Stewart Dill McBride



By Charlotte Gaskins

Too many Mexicans? Population spiral makes future of Mexico's young uncertain

people



Jacques Brejoux operates one of two existing old paper mills in France

Photos by Mark Antman

Ancient French paper mill still churning

By Terry Funk-Antman
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Puymoyen, France

At the end of the narrow dirt road that slices off from the highway near Puymoyen in the western mountains of France, stands Moulin du Verger, one of the two remaining paper mills in the country.

The silence of the 18th-century village is broken only by the wheel which scoops up water and sends it whooshing through the mill. A few cats in haphazard patterns of black and white play aimlessly on the grass and wildflowers and ivy splatter the low stone buildings. To walk down the broad steps into the mill itself is to descend through the centuries to a time when handcraft was the only industry.

The visual romanticism is emphasized by meeting Jacques Brejoux, the present owner of the mill. Wearing a dark blue turtleneck sweater, a rubber apron reaching to his boots, and a woolen sailor's cap, Mr. Brejoux is a stocky man who is almost dwarfed in the immense room where he works. Armed with a wooden paddle, he stirs the jally-like mixture of cotton rags and water circulating in a copper tub that crosses the width of the room.

The enormity of the task of papermaking is concretely expressed in the magnitude of the machinery it requires: The massive beater, the paper press, and the deep vats that hold the final pulp into which the mahogany paper molds are dipped. The process is long and tedious, demanding technical discipline and endurance. A speck of dirt can destroy a sheet; a poor-quality mixture can ruin a costly batch of thousands of pieces.

Watching Mr. Brejoux work alone, I'm reminded of the engravings found in old books which illustrate the practice of working in the original paper mills—people who washed and beat the cloth, the beaterman, the vatman, the coupler who laid the paper between the sheets of wet-pressed felt before putting them under the force of the press, the people who hung the paper to dry.

So why has Mr. Brejoux chosen to learn and execute each of the processes by himself? "I wanted to last myself," he replies. "When I finished art school, I hadn't done anything on my own... I needed to find a project which could undertake independently. I was attracted to the mill, not at first by the act of papermaking, but more because the mill was given up and abandoned. The challenge was exactly what I'd been looking for."

Began as a grist mill in 1630 and converted to a paper mill two years later, the Puymoyen mill was closed for several years during the French Revolution, and again in the early 1800s because of the invention of papermaking machines. Reopened in the 1940s by the secretary of the Historical and Archaeological Society of



White rags are ground into thick paper pulp

Charente, with the restored museum of papermaking, the mill continues to produce paper without industrial machinery. The paper produced industrially is yellow and cracking.

Mr. Brejoux explains that having operated the mill for several years now, he is well-known in the area. This simplifies the job of getting the cloth used for making paper. People will him saying they have an attic full of rags or a house to be emptied, and often he can collect the tons of necessary cloth without having to go to flea markets or comb the region.

Collecting material has always been a problem for papermakers and is one of the reasons why early papermakers used a variety of other materials... seed hairs from black poplar, wasps nests, sawdust, moss, spruce, wood, rice, and cabbage stems. Until the end of the 18th century, however, white paper could only be made from white rags, and at Puymoyen, Mr. Brejoux still uses only white rags. Despite the expense, it still makes the best paper for drawings and engravings.

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people

Ian Athfield's houses 'show people how to remember'

New Zealander wins world design contest

By William Marlin

New York

A man who advocates aesthetic effort and deprecates social effort is only likely to be understood by a class to which social effort has become a stale matter. To argue upon the possibility of culture luxury to the bucolic world may be to argue truly, but it is an attempt to disturb a sequence to which humanity has long been accustomed.

—Thomas Hardy

The author of "The Return of the Native," who started out as an architect of charming Gothic Revival churches, would have liked Ian Athfield a lot. Like Hardy's main character, Clym Yeobright, the young New Zealand architect, born in the plains city of Christchurch and now living astride one of the harborside hills of Wellington, cares a lot for the kind of insight and initiative that can produce "the possibility of culture before luxury."

In an era when the world's material abundance has been badly abused, and machines are running humanity ragged, the winner of the first International Design Competition for the Urban Environment at Developing Countries (staged by Architectural Record magazine of New York and focused on the creation of a 500-family squatter settlement in the land-filled Dagat-Dagatan district of Manila), is determined to make sense, more than money.

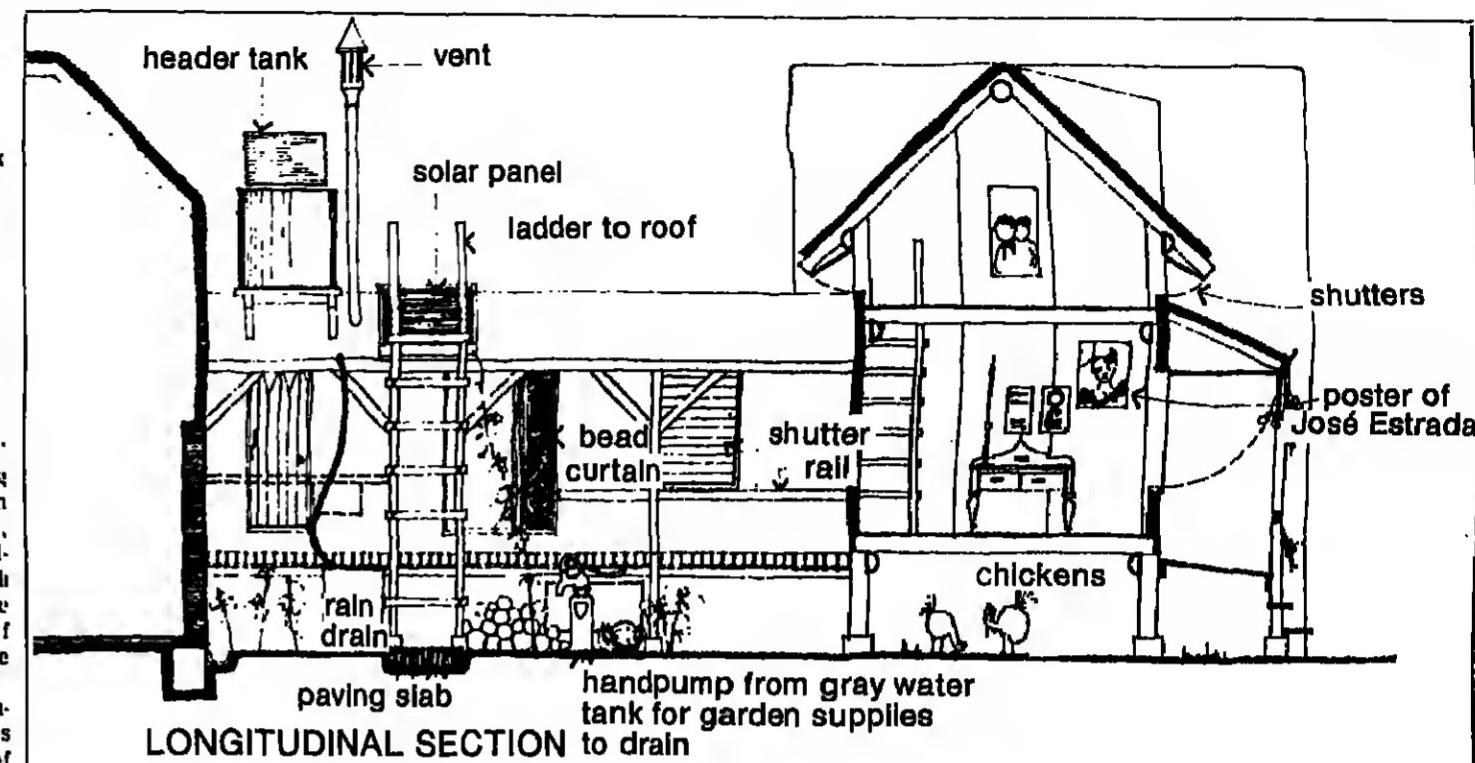
As it happens, he has made a lot of the first, and some of the second, since opening his own office in 1968, having been kicked out of a local practice for not being obsequious enough. If hypocritical humility is not his style, neither is lording it over others. His Manila scheme, for example, is a closely knit fabric of familiar materials and forms, based on the use of the native coconut palm tree and its by-products.

"You know, before ripping open the sealed envelope to find out whom they had chosen, everyone on the jury was convinced that a Filipino was behind this design," said Mr. Athfield recently, having never set foot outside New Zealand until his proposed community, or barangay, won a star exhibit at Habitat, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in Vancouver, British Columbia, in May, followed by his visiting New York City.

"The fact the jury thought so is, I think, the best possible compliment. I am going to take my hammer and saw to Manila and, as I insist on doing with my clients at home, the sentiments and suggestions and sweat of the people who are going to live in the community will be the basis of what is finally built."

"Self-help, self-employment, and self-sufficiency are the key things in my concept, as vital as the consideration I gave to the layout of the sites, structures, and services. Constructing the barangay, and maintaining it, are meant to create jobs—not just roofs and walls and streets."

Like an inhabitant of Samuel Butler's fictional agrarian community Erewhon, act negatively in a fold of New Zealand mountains, Mr. Athfield has demythologized technology as the controlling factor of social progress and architectural form. Though he doesn't go so far as to suggest, as Butler did, that the products of technology be cast onto some museumological



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

EXTENSION OF TYPICAL UNIT 1:50

Ian Athfield's design for Manila

With basic pole and roof construction, houses using local material will be easy to add to and quake resistant

trash pile so latter-day Erewhonians can all start farming again, he does insist that architecture is the structuring of human interaction and encounter, of desire and dreams, of memories and emotions — more than the compilation of square footage or the role wrapping of function.

"It's no different, really, than eating or sleeping, hanging out the laundry, or tending the garden. It's not a separate hierarchy, but a process of bringing harmony out of the hierarchies of life," the blond-bearded visitor wants on.

Leaning out on a deep window ledge in his room at the Yale Club in midtown Manhattan he marveled at the jungle of rooftops, pedestrains, and traffic around Grand Central Terminal, while going on to describe the consternation, the night before, when he had shown up in those staid surroundings wearing a wide-brimmed leather hat, open shirt, and love beads.

"They wouldn't allow me in the dining room," he chuckled.

"A house should be able to show people how to remember," he said, and instead each is rich in message, illusion, and metaphor — almost as if he had taken his stylistic tenets from Hardy or Butler rather than from the "masters" of modern architecture.

If basic material is plaster, now smooth like melted marshmallow, now rough like a sugaring of rock candy. The trowel works like one into the confidence of the building. The wood can be heard resounding, the carpenter's plane. The floor underfoot are still in their brick chimney mussels are in an ecstasy of compression.

His own residence, a joyous mix of English cottage and Maori hut, cascades down the planted slope in a piccolo fugue of roof peaks, past which he trudges to the office in the morning, accompanied by quartets of croaking frogs in the ponds below. A circular tower, like a periscope left over from the imagination of Jules Verne, peers down the harbor, as if glimpsing something the rest of us can't see.

On the south island of New Zealand, a second house is abuilding, this one to be shared with several other families and, sited beside the water in a forested setting, shades of symbolism and fantasy shimmering like a wishing-well mirage. Deep-running realities bubble to the surface of living in these unusual works — one gaily grafting its grassy site like a flock of sheep, another hidden in a thicket like a shy unicorn.

This is not triviality. It is the kind of spirit and meaning that has been missing so long

from architecture, that orthodox practitioners will dismiss these forms as out of keeping with "real" and "practical" needs. Question is, whose needs? Nor is this the work of a building, brilliant, but still unkempt artist who will "eventually come around." The child, who began drawing at the age of 7, grew up just fine, thank you, and, to borrow from Christopher Morley, his "strange divinity still kept."

As Mr. Athfield walked out of the Yale Club, to buy a pair of shoes for his wife Clare, amid the clamor of 42d Street, one couldn't help but think that a once-isolated, now-resonant chord has been struck by the chance in Manila, and one, vibrating right down to the values of people everywhere as they deal with culture, luxury, and the demands made by both. Clym Yeobright, coming home to tangled family roots in a forlorn rural setting, explained his choice in a conversation which most of us have had, in one form or another:

"I am astonished, Clym. How can you want to do better than you've been doing?"

"But I hate that business of mine... I want to do some worthy things..."

"After all the trouble that has been taken to give you a start, and when there is nothing to do but keep straight on towards affluence, it disturbs me, Clym, to find you have come home with such thoughts... I hadn't the least idea you meant to go backward in the world by your own free choice."

"I cannot help it," said Clym, in a troubled tone.

"Why can't you do... as well as others?"

"I don't know, except that there are many things other people care for which I don't..."

"And yet, you might have been a wealthy man, if you had only gone forward... I suppose you will be like your father. Like him, you are getting weary of doing well."

"Mother, what is doing well?"

Ian Athfield, having lit one up on Clym, is going to build the choices he's made. One suspects that Erewhon has finally found architectural interpretation, and that it won't "no-where" except sort of backward, after all.

Mr. Marlin writes architecture and urban design criticism for The Christian Science Monitor.



Architect (second from right) and his staff take a lunch break

home

Time to dress your couch in double-knits?

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York Knit fabrics have now overtaken the furniture market just as they overtook both the women's and men's apparel market a few years ago. Knit constructions are now considered to be one of the biggest growth categories in the upholstery fabric field.

For the homemaker, knits mean an upholstery fabric that can "give" and recover; a woven fabric does not. Knits make deep seating possible without crumpled cushions. They tailor well, offer texture or surface interest, and a softer "feel" than many woven fabrics. They drape nicely and wrinkle and mold easily. If put on properly, there is no seam slippage.

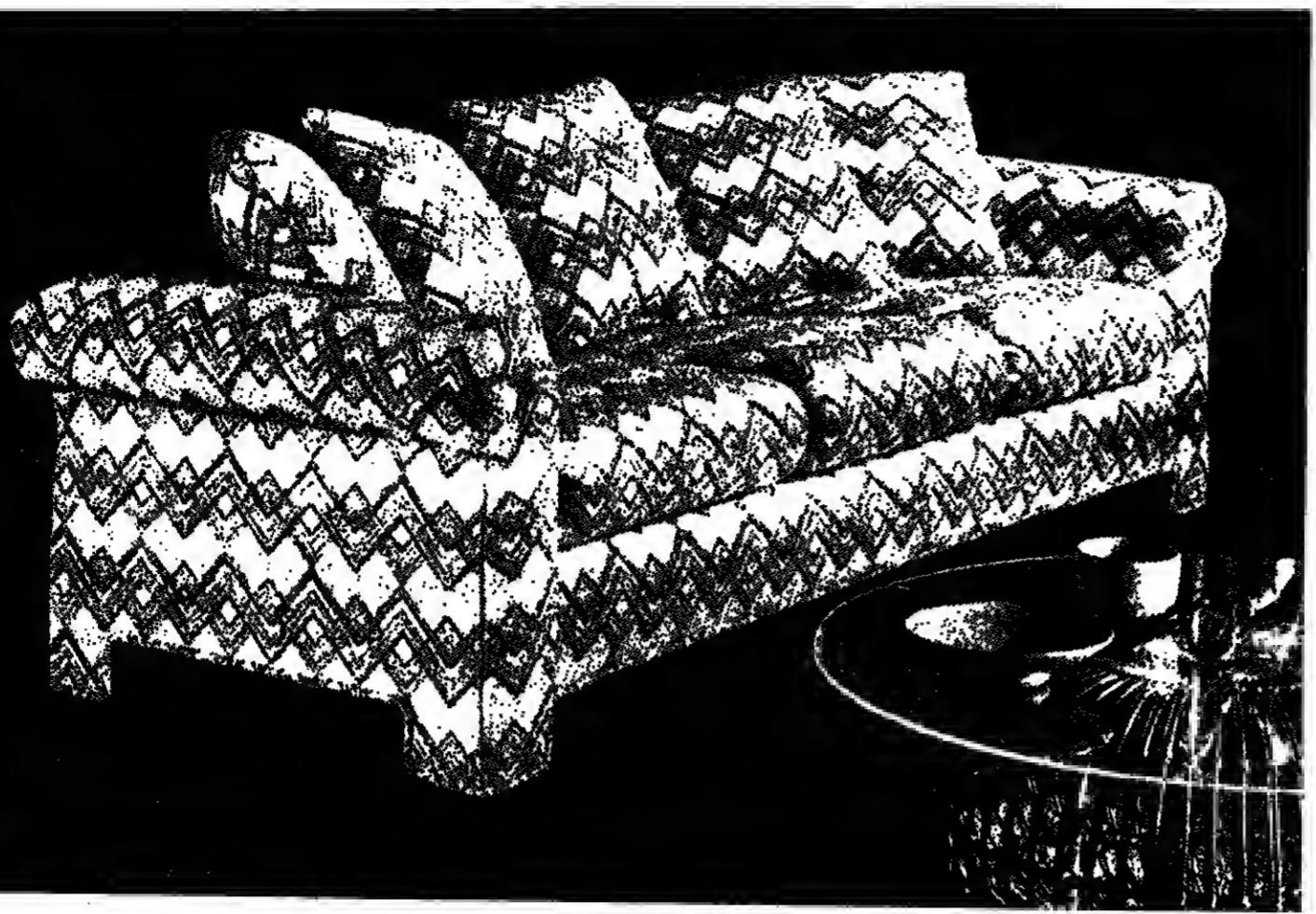
Jerry Wexler, vice-president of Selig Manufacturing Company, says, "The developments in knit technology are happening very fast, so we can expect to see a real advance in their use. We see a real revolution in knit design and an exciting new style direction evolving out of their use."

Selig is showing new cable-knits and bargello designs in tones of beige and white and gray.

Paul Kando, director of product development for Olympia Industries, Inc., has said, "The upholstery market is ready for knits . . . it uses 400 million yards of fabric a year, and I think that by 1980 almost 20 percent of that yardage will be in knits. But actually the potential of this market is virtually unlimited." Mr. Kando came up with the first "sweater look" in knit upholstery.

One new double-knit upholstery fabric comes closer to a velvet look than any other fabric, though it has a feel all its own. This new "velvet" knit can also have a sculptural effect.

One knit fabric looks like suede, others are stretched fabrics such as brushet nylons, plumes, plimble fake furs, and supple knit-lined Naugahydes. Some raschel knits, with three-dimensional textures (which are achieved by



Sofa by Howard Portor

There's a rainbow of durable, stain-resistant prints available in knit fabrics

utilizing thick and thin bubbly textured yarns), resemble nubby handwoven fabrics.

A high-blister double knit has been used on sell chairs, and knits involving transfer printing are popular with many manufacturers. Leading companies producing upholstery knits include Guilford Mills, Novelty Textile, Olympia Industries, and Golding Upholstery Fabrics.

Knitting's new impact on the upholstery market is being seen in both its aesthetic and practical advantages, says Arthur Fehrborg, president of Novelty Textile Mills. Warp-type knits have both durability and abrasion resistance, and both warp-type and raschel knits bring an added fashion dimension to textured looks. A diamond over-latch pattern by Nov-

elty Textiles is today one of the most popular in the market.

Gunter Forstmann of Guilford Mills speaks of the thicker density and lighter construction of knitted velvets, and of the circular knits which are especially suited to covering molded furniture.

Knitting's new impact on the upholstery market is being seen in both its aesthetic and practical advantages, says Arthur Fehrborg, president of Novelty Textile Mills. Warp-type knits have both durability and abrasion resistance, and both warp-type and raschel knits bring an added fashion dimension to textured looks. A diamond over-latch pattern by Nov-

pounds of knits per year. Today, the mills with their fast-production techniques are capable of producing 2 billion pounds a year. It was essential for them to venture from apparel fashion into household textiles. A variety of knits are now sold over the counter to home sewers as well as to manufacturers of upholstered furniture. Because of the built-in "stretch," in the

knit, it is easy to apply the knits correctly to furniture.

Knitted bedspreads and sheets are already on the market in limited quantities. Both Glemont Mills and Borg Textiles are producing knit plushes in Morehouse to retail at from \$3.75 to \$11 per yard.

Outdoor living — pull up a chair and join the begonias

By Millicent Taylor
Garden writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Where you sit out you can enjoy flowers and shrubs close around you by making a garden of potted plants and plants set in containers. For good conversation with friends, for alfresco family suppers, and for a quiet, attractive place in which to study or read, you want a place that is intimate, with greenery around to add grace and loveliness.

If your garden is spacious you can lay paving stones or bricks on a level area of sand just beyond an outside rock or metal railing. Place it in a small, you can have the whole thing paved except around the edge, and a high fence or evergreen hedge set around it for privacy.

Choose a location that is shady. In the afternoon, if you can't manage that, put up a lean-to awning or a little roof over part of it, with a railing shade to break the sunlight until late afternoon.

Your planting can give you a welcome opportunity to do a little landscape designing. If you want your small paved area surrounded by a high fence to look larger and uncluttered, design curved instead of straight beds around the edge, and set potted plants in them with a focal point — a fountain or small statue — at the far end.

If your paved area is rather large and open you might use heavy redwood furniture, a couple of big containers, and act potted plants and tubbed shrubs in groups for accents.

You might make a palo pool with potted

plants grouped near it, and balance it with other grouped plants elsewhere. For height, if needed, potted vines on trellises — or even trees in tubs — can be used.

Where you emerge from the house, and where you step off the patio into the rest of the garden (if you have made an outdoor living room in a larger garage), place potted or tubbed plants to accent these exits. Tubbed plants on either side of steps or along a brick or stone wall are attractive. Raised beds with potted plants set below their rims give a natural look.

Your tropicals and other houseplants can come out for the summer to make a happy, colorful setting. You can plant annuals in pots they go inside along with the new plants you have added.

Ferns, trailing plants, and hanging baskets along the house wall can soften sharp architectural lines and add intimacy and grace. Potted plants can be used freely and replaced when they have finished blooming. Look for some with fragrance, too, and because you will probably sit out after dusk be sure to include some white flowers.

There is no need to sit on a stretch of open backyard lawn when it is easy to make an attractive outdoor sitting area. Paving of some sort, no matter how lush the grass, can be used even right after a shower or watering — and can be less buggy.

A day or two of planning and action, and a fairly small investment of paving blocks and plants, can provide a place in which you can sit out all summer long and which can be enjoyed by everyone.

Cool salads for hot summer days

By Oiga Plisbong Schley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cold and crisp, a well-prepared salad is sure to boost the most flagging summer appetite. To add interest and variety to hot-weather meals you may want to include these recipes in your salad repertoire.

Smothered Lettuce

1 head leaf lettuce or curly endive

5 green onions, finely chopped

2 teaspoons sugar

Salt and pepper to taste

3 slices bacon, cut in strips

2 tablespoons vinegar

Tear greens, wash, and chill. Dry thoroughly, then place with onions in salad bowl.

Fry bacon crispy. Add the vinegar and pour hot drippings over the greens. Toss and serve immediately.

German Potato Salad

4 pounds cooked sliced potatoes

6 slices bacon, diced

½ cup sugar

3 tablespoons flour

2 teaspoons salt

½ teaspoon pepper

1 cup cider vinegar

1 cup water

4 green onions, sliced

Peel and cut potatoes in thin slices. Fry bacon in large skillet until crisp. Remove from drippings. If necessary, add more bacon fat to skillet to make ½ cup drippings. Blend sugar, flour, salt, and pepper and stir into bacon drippings to make smooth paste. Add vinegar and water, then boil 2 to 3 minutes, stirring constantly.

Blend oil, vinegar, sugar, salt, and pepper in electric blender or shake thoroughly in a jar with a tight-fitting lid.

Pour dressing over tomatoes, onion, cucumber, and toss gently. Refrigerate 30 minutes. Serve in salad bowl lined with lettuce. Garnish with eggs and bacon.

Combine onions, potatoes, and onions in skillet. Turn skillet to off, cover with tea towel, not lid, and let stand at room temperature 3 or 4 hours. Sprinkle with crisp bacon just before serving.

Makes 10 to 12 servings and is best at room temperature or reheated just before serving. Goes well with broiled or fried fish and grilled meats.

Florentine Salad

1 pound fresh spinach

2 hard-boiled eggs, chopped

8 slices bacon, fried and crumbled

½ cup green onions, chopped

½ cup Italian salad dressing

Salt to taste

Remove large veins from spinach. Crisp the leaves in cold water, then dry thoroughly.

Place bacon in a shallow dish and pour hot drippings over the greens. Toss and serve.

Fry bacon crispy. Add the vinegar and pour hot drippings over the greens. Toss and serve immediately.

Summer Salad Bowl

½ cup salad oil

¼ cup cider vinegar

1 teaspoon sugar

1 teaspoon salt

½ teaspoon pepper

4 tomatoes, cut in wedges

1 white onion, sliced

1 cucumber, thinly sliced

1 head romaine or leaf lettuce

4 hard-boiled eggs, quartered

8 slices crisp bacon, crumbled

Blend oil, vinegar, sugar, salt, and pepper in electric blender or shake thoroughly in a jar with a tight-fitting lid.

Pour dressing over tomatoes, onion, cucumber,

and bacon. Refrigerate 30 minutes.

Serve in salad bowl lined with lettuce. Garnish with eggs and bacon.

Cycling in Switzerland: not all ups and downs

By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Chur, Switzerland

The man behind the counter at Chur station asks very little English. But with sign language a foreigner can get along just fine, and half minutes can wheel a sturdy, three-speed cycle out onto the streets.

For 10 francs (about \$4) the bicycle is yours to use as you please for an entire weekend. It's great for the cyclist in Switzerland. It does not cost all that much to rent a bicycle (velo, the Swiss call it). And you can hire one at any railway station in the country and return it to any other.

The first thing you notice in the streets of Chur (pronounced "choor") is that you are not alone. Cars are plentiful, and so are bicycles. A very young use them, and so do the elderly. One white-haired woman pedals purposefully past you — you're not sightseeing; she has somewhere to go. There is a man in a cap, tie, and topcoat, too, obviously going sailing somewhere. A young boy pulls a small sledger behind his two-wheeler — it is loaded with a bale of hay. Bedding for his rabbits perhaps?

The first thing you notice in the streets of Chur is that you are not alone.

But the sight that impresses itself most indelibly on your mind is the woman cyclist who streaks you with a vacuum cleaner strapped to the back of her bike, its handle projecting awkwardly like an over-thick radio antenna.

The Swiss cycle for fun, but the bicycle, by necessity, is also a practical mode of transportation here.

Somewhere you recall reading that the bicycle is the most energy-efficient form of locomotion known to man, and you begin to appreciate this fact as you tour Chur. You get to see a good deal (even at very leisurely pace) in a very short while.

You see as much as you can in one day.

Then, next morning, with lingering lingers of mist still clinging to surrounding mountain peaks, you set off further afield — to the neighboring village of Domat Ems, and beyond.

There is snow on the mountain peaks, but here in the valley it is warm enough for sheep to seek the shade. The ubiquitous brown cow of Switzerland grazes in almost every field.



years in history are packed into the narrow twisting streets and hidden courtyards of the old town.

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There is snow on the mountain peaks, but here in the valley it is warm enough for sheep to seek the shade. The ubiquitous brown cow of Switzerland grazes in almost every field.

Dairying, you realize must be an important prop in the local economy.

There are newly plowed fields too. Potatoes are a major crop, you later learn, and there are enough orchards — white with blossom and alive with bees — to convince you that fruit is another export of the valley.

But the cobbled ways lining the mountainsides remind you that tourism is the principal reason for the region's prosperity.

Later you stop for lunch at a restaurant that spills outdoors onto a secluded and well-maintained lawn. There you get into conversation with a young couple — he is Swiss, she's English. He worked for five years in England but was "homesick for his beloved mountains," his wife tells you. After several hours of cycling in these beautiful surroundings you can understand why.

The young man is a junior executive with a company that produces artificial fibers. The factory, one of very few in the mountains, makes use of the timber — the raw material for nylons, rayons, etc. — that is freely available here. People from 100 villages — 80 — are employed there.

It is too expensive to locate most industries in the mountains, but Emser Werk (the fiber company) is an exception. So Tom, as his wife calls him, feels he is the best of both worlds — a good paying job with industry while living in the sort of beautiful surroundings that have made the canton of Grisons (Graubunden to German) the principal vacation region of Switzerland.

A paper factory is the only other big industrial employer in the region, and, on a minor scale, there are several saw mills.

Further up, where the valley narrows and the mountains seem to rise more steeply on either side, there is evidence of horrendous erosion. Is this the result of man's poor management of his environment, you wonder. You find later that excessively heavy haws, are to blame. Normal haw: cover in the region amounts to about 7 feet a year, but in the winter of 1974 almost 30 feet fell on the mountain tops. And in the spring came avalanches.

Where the forest was oldest (200 plus years) there was too much rotten wood, a resident tells you. A few trees would give way, and then with gathering momentum the marauding snow would cut a swath, across wide, down the entire mountainside. "We lost a lot of timber that year," he says, shaking his head.

Switzerland's principal languages are German, French, and Italian. There is also Romansh, spoken by a dwindling minority. And every so often the bold English words "Tea Room" beckon you inside for refreshment.

BUDGET RATES IN NEW YORK CITY LUXURY AREA

- CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING ROOM NEARBY
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education

America's 200th birthday, but it's Harvard's 340th

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the steamy serenity of Harvard Yard, summer students laze beneath lush elms, slurping cool yogurt as they page through *Proud* and the sports section. Midday sun glints off the bronze brow of the college's first benefactor, John Harvard, whose statue sternly stars at the trickle of tourists coming to stalk the bicentennial at the nation's oldest college.

They are trudging up the worn steps of Harvard Hall, a red brick lecture hall constructed in 1776. Inside at the new exhibit of Harvard's history called "Minds and Attnpns" they glimpse what life at the college has been like for the last 340 years.

At Harvard, the bicentennial is a bit old hat; the university celebrated its 200th birthday in 1836.

It all started back in 1638, six years after John Winthrop and his rugged band of Puritans founded Boston, when the General Court offered half of its yearly taxes for a "nursery of knowledge in these deserts." John Harvard donated his library, half of his estate, and half of his name to the new college in the town of Cambridge, Massachusetts — named after the English university town.

To know God'

The college was run by fervent Puritan ministers who believed "the main end of life was to know God." To that end students prayed daily at 8 a.m., listened to three sermons a week, and studied Hebrew and Greek so they could read the Bible in its original text.

At the 1760 Alumni meeting, reunion classes gave record-breaking sums, but fund-raising in the days before Harvard had a business school was not always as successful. In 1840 the college's budget was bolstered by revenue from the Boston-Charlestown ferry. Four years later Harvard had to ask all New England families to contribute a peck of wheat or one shilling to their scholarship fund.

Students' hairstyles were even an issue in the 1850s. In 1849, the General Court passed an order registering its "detestations with long hair after the manner of ruffians and barbarous Indians" which was beginning to "invade New England contrary to the rule of God."

Much like Old Guard alums, who today raise their eyebrows at the "liberalization" of their alma mater, conservative religiousists in the late 17th century protested against the liberal teachings of the college. The dispute finally prompted the 1701 founding of a competing institution of higher learning in New Haven, Conn. — Yale University.

Menors not meth

In the early days of the college when aristocratic families sent their sons to Harvard to learn manners (not mathematics) students were listed, not alphabetically, but by their family's social rank. To the interest of academic freedom, the college taught the Tories and Patriots alike from Thomas Hutchinson to John Hancock.

Cambridge at that time was a stronghold for wealthy Jovian merchants and Brattle Street was dubbed "Tory Row." Nevertheless, most of the students in the mid-18th century sided against the British, demanded their degrees be printed on American paper, abstained from drinking imported tea, and wore homespun suits to graduation. In 1775 a student riot broke out in the College Common when a small group of Tory undergraduates brought some forbidden tea into the dining hall.

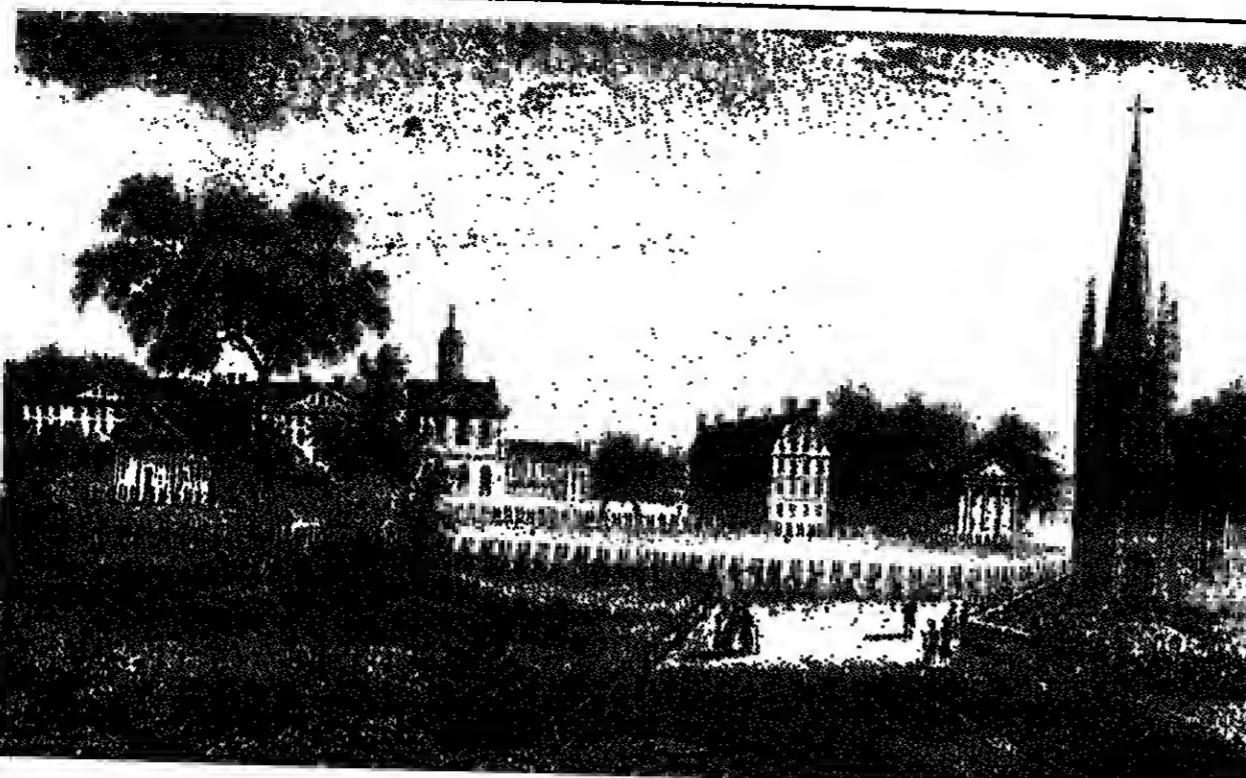
During the 9-month siege of Boston, Harvard held its classes in Concord and turned its dormitories into barracks for the Continental Army serving under Gen. George Washington, who was headquartered on the Cambridge Common. When the British fled, Bostonians gathered to burn down the Harvard Yard buildings, first, however, to destroy the library. In 1780, the graduating class numbered 43; there were 7 faculty members, and the cost of four years of education was \$300 — compared with the \$24,200 price tag today.

Crammed by college

The opening of the Western frontier in the 1800s demanded more brash, brawn and tended to spark a disdain among the public for Eastern elite institutions like Harvard. The attitude was typified by such statements as, "I was born in a birch patch, rocked in a hog's trough, and never had my genius stamped by college."

Harvard itself in the early 19th century was rocked by bankruptcy and student riots and began searching for a new identity. Charles Eliot took over as president of the college in 1869, dropped the classical language requirement, allowed students to choose their own courses, and edited the famous "Ivy foot shell" of "Harvard Classics" in hopes everyday Americans could educate themselves. The university began opening its doors to a broader clientele.

In 1888 black rights advocate W. E. B. DuBois enrolled for doctoral work. In 1894 Radcliffe College, Harvard's sister



Courtesy of Harvard University

Etching of Harvard's bicentennial celebration in 1836

school, was founded. For years the Harvard faculty walked up Garden Street and repeated to the women the lectures they had just delivered to the young men.

Gertrude Stein

Still circulated around the colleges is the story of the empty exam booklet Gertrude Stein handed in to Professor William James. In it she wrote: "Dear Professor James: I am so sorry but I don't really feel like an examination paper in philosophy."

Professor James returned the exam with the following note: "Dear Miss Stein: I understand perfectly how you feel, I often feel like that myself." He gave her the highest mark in the class.

In the 20th century Harvard opened its graduate schools of business, law, and medicine and judged its way to the top of the academic heap. After World War II, the best of the Sprinkler generation flocked to its hallowed halls. President John Kennedy recruited four of Harvard's "best and brightest" to serve his administration between a Midwest couple:

"So this is Harvard. My word," said a young woman. "What's so great about this place anyway?" her husband asked.

"Haven't you heard about their glass-flower museum?"

Were dinosaurs air-conditioned?

By the Associated Press Washington

The vertical plates on the back of the Stegosaurus — a dull-witted dinosaur made popular in countless monster movies — could have been part of a sophisticated body-cooling system, scientists say.

Yale University scientists say examinations of fossil plates from the beast show they might have been heat exchangers as well as decoration and armor.

Two years ago paleontologists, viewing recently they have evidence, the triangular-shaped plates may have served as structures for losing body heat built up under stress during hot weather.

The findings, published in the journal *Science*, could add to the ongoing argument among scientists over whether dinosaurs were cold-blooded, like present-day lizards, or more warm-blooded, like mammals.

"What we suggest is not evidence for or against the argument, but a heat-transfer system like the one we describe would more likely occur if the animal was warm-blooded," Mr. Farlow said.

Farley, a paleontologist at the University of Michigan, and began searching for a new identity. Charles Eliot took over as president of the college in 1869, dropped the classical language requirement, allowed students to choose their own courses, and edited the famous "Ivy foot shell" of "Harvard Classics" in hopes everyday Americans could educate themselves. The university began opening its doors to a broader clientele.

In 1888 black rights advocate W. E. B. DuBois enrolled for doctoral work. In 1894 Radcliffe College, Harvard's sister

James Agee, and Aga Khan IV (spiritual leader of more than 20 million Muslims). Even the university's list of dropouts is distinguished: Robert Frost, Buckminster Fuller, Pete Seeger, Willem Randolph Hearst, and Edwin Land (who dropped out twice before inventing the Polaroid camera).

'A few days in April'

In the 1960s, however, the Vietnam war shook the university's confidence both in itself and in its Washington alumni. A student strike in 1969 closed down the university and prompted one dean to remark: "It's hard to believe that something put together over a third of a millennium by Harvard men can be destroyed in a few days in April."

As for Harvard's reputation today, perhaps that is only possible to understand by leaving Harvard Hall's "Minds and Attnpns" and walking across the quad to the dormitory where students flock to its hallowed halls. President John Kennedy recruited four of Harvard's "best and brightest" to serve his administration between a Midwest couple:

"So this is Harvard. My word," said a young woman.

"What's so great about this place anyway?" her husband asked.

"Haven't you heard about their glass-flower museum?"

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hy Jim Cutts counts craters

By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Pasadena, California

Cutts is a crater counter.

First counted craters on the moon, then Mars, and now — the big time — Mars. Crater counting is one of the few scientists have to put a planet's past in perspective.

Jim Cutts, "crater counter" is youthful scientist, half jokingly. He is the Viking scientist working with the cameras mapping the Martian surface rarer than ever before.

Careful counting of impact craters helped Apollo. Geologists wanted to know the various lunar features they saw in satellite pictures were. The moon's surface packed with craters, and craters on craters on craters on craters.

The rate at which meteorites rained down

on the moon was fairly steady, then the areas most densely covered by craters must be the oldest, the scientists realized. So the space geologists, including Dr. Cutts, began counting craters and sorting them, according to size and frequency, of their formation.

They found this told an interesting story. The biggest lunar craters were quite old and after a certain period stopped rather abruptly. When Apollo astronauts brought back the moon rocks these were dated. And from this the scientists calculated that the end of the giant meteorite shower was about 4 billion years ago. It has been suggested that this was the tail end of the period when the planets were formed.

"We have gotten so we can just about tell the age of most craters by looking at them," says the scientist. The sharpness of the rim, the smoothness of the ring of debris around the crater (referred to as "crater ejecta blanket"), the presence or absence of secondary craters, and the number of smaller craters which litter its slope are the

clues the experienced crater counter looks for. In 1971, Mariner 9 went into orbit around Mars. It radioed back the first clear pictures of the Red Planet's surface. But when the crater counters tried the techniques which had worked so well on the moon, they got a confused picture. Mars, with even its thin atmosphere, did not present the same cratering history as did the airless moon.

The crater counters' next opportunity came with Mariner Venus-Mercury. It took the first close-ups of the innermost planet in March, 1974.

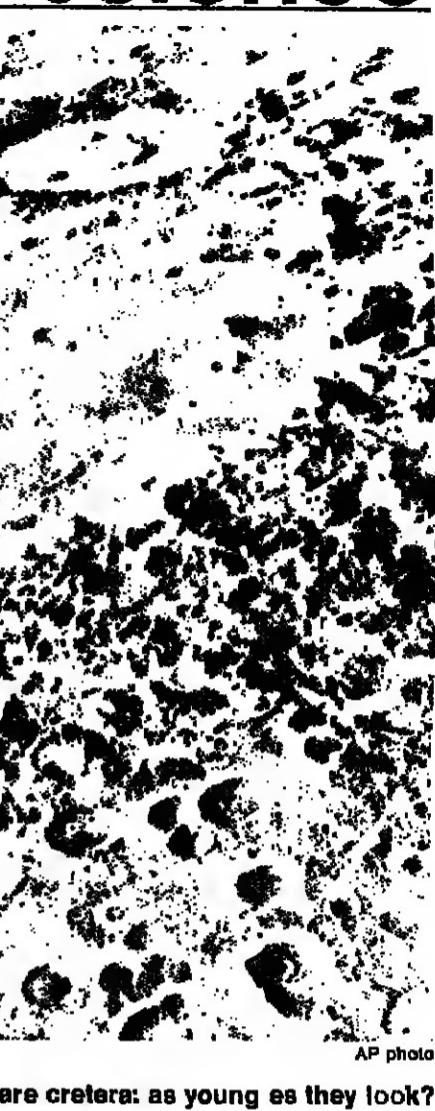
"Everyone expected Mercury to be the key to Mars," says Dr. Cutts.

The two planets have virtually the same gravity, so the energy which meteorites gain from plunging into the surface should be the same. And the size of the craters they leave should therefore be comparable. Also, Mercury has little atmosphere to wear down craters. So the scientists hoped it would link the history of the moon and Mars.

Unfortunately, Mercury did not cooperate. Either it is just made out of much different stuff or the meteorites present close to the sun's corona were much different than those farther out in the solar system. But the picture Mercury presented also turned out to be "a little confused," admits Dr. Cutts.

Already the Viking pictures have revealed why Mars seems to have a peculiar mix of craters. On the Red Planet, some newly formed craters clearly have been buried by windblown dust and uncovered epochs later, says Dr. Cutts. This can make ancient craters look much younger than they really are, he explains.

science



AP photo
Mars craters: as young as they look?

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arts/books

At last a star on Paula Trueman's door

By David Sterritt

New York

If you've seen Clint Eastwood's latest western, "The Outlaw Josey Wales," you have doubtless been impressed by Paula Trueman's taut performance as a Wild West grandma struggling across a hostile land with as much bravery as the handsome gunfighter who helps her.

It is a demanding role, but Miss Trueman seizes it by the horns and wrestles it into submission with her very first words. She becomes one of the most refreshing oasis in a picture whose other episodes lapse sometimes into meaningless violence.

Miss Trueman's success with the part is no surprise, however. Though she has never achieved star status, this sturdy character actress has been gathering experience for decades. She is representative of many veteran performers who make skill, rather than stardom, their primary goal. She has made her talents the base for a long and often deeply rewarding career.

"I never dreamed about being a star," Miss Trueman confided over lunch at Sardi's, in between interruptions by friends and colleagues who spotted her at the famed showbiz restaurant. "I wanted to be at the top, but in the sense of being awfully good — doing what I do awfully well. I never thought about this business of being accepted in the world as a star...."

A couple of years ago, the Trueman career edged close to stardom in the celebrity sense. She played the leading role in a bizarre comedy called "Homebodies," directed by Larry Yust, which was actually chosen for exhibition at the Cannes Film Festival. Then something went wrong — even Miss Trueman doesn't know what — and the movie was never distributed beyond Cincinnati, where it was made. Its whereabouts became one of the mysteries of Cannes, where it failed to show up, and Miss Trueman's shot at international fame faded.

Since then she has kept busy, though. A speaking role in "The Steptoe Wives," a day of shooting for Woody Allen's latest comedy, her supporting part in "Josy Wales." Says the actress, "There are few parts these days for older people, though 'character' parts used to be a staple. So it's difficult. But new things, such as TV and commercials, open up more opportunities."

"It gets more difficult as you get older," she continues, "because opportunities are more limited. But I did commercials when a lot of my theater friends turned up their noses at them. Theo, after a few years, they tried and couldn't get jobs — because they couldn't do that kind of work."

It is typical of Miss Trueman to extend her energy and seriousness even to the realm of the TV commercial for Joy, Tide, Quaker Oats, and IBM. "They aren't easy," she insists, winking her sharp Ruth Gordon-type eyes. "You have to be able to seize a moment. It's a one-minute thing, or even a 10-second thing. So in a very brief time you have to snap into it and give a picture. It's a particular technique. I had very good training for that — trying to make the best of little parts when I worked for a repertory company."

To Miss Trueman, entertainment is an art, no matter what the circumstances. "I find every



Veteran actress Paula Trueman in the movie 'The Outlaw Josey Wales'

because each has its problems, and I like to adapt my technique to each situation."

The Trueman career started a long, long time ago. I was a dancer. Before I danced professionally, I taught for a while. One summer I danced with Fokine's ballet, and at the end of the summer I just didn't go back to school." Miss Trueman "wasn't crazy about teaching anyway," and "wouldn't want to fall back on teaching acting," preferring to get through "drought periods" by spending money saved up during active periods.

"I love dancing and still love it more than anything else," the performer continues. "But I became an actress and joined a repertory company at the old Neighborhood Playhouse. ... We did about six productions a year, ballets and plays, and I did all of them."

This turn in her career amazed Miss Trueman as much as anyone else. As a young girl she had wanted to be a writer, and she fondly remembers an article with pictures that she published later in *Vogue* magazine — written in the form of a letter to her friend, Fanny Brice, and dealing with another of her many talents: sewing.

Looking at today's entertainment world from her vantage point of long experience, Miss Trueman sighs by lamenting the state of the theater. "It has changed so much. There are fewer plays nowadays, and I don't like the kinds of plays they're doing, and I don't like the way they're doing them. I don't like the formlessness of them. I prefer a definite style, a definite audience, and middle ground."

'Round and about the brilliant hulk of a man that is Samuel Johnson'

appeal, straight out of a Hogarth engraving, as it were.

This is intended to be a popular book and, as such, it stays on a pretty high level of informality and intelligent comment. All the essential quotes are quoted.

The idea seems to be to give, in brief and uninflected form, an idea of the world Johnson lived in — of English 18th century, Johnson's life and Wedgwood and earth-closets and sea-bathing and Sheridan and the building of the Eddystone lighthouse; the world of Wolfe and Telford and Gibbon; the world of coffee houses in Fleet Street; the world of the Irreducible and Insufferable Boswell.

These two books go round and about the brilliant hulk of a man that is Samuel Johnson in very different ways. Margaret Lane is tense and jolly and full of Under enthusiasm. She crams an awful lot of facts quite painlessly into her big pages. Her Johnson is lively and hungry and thundering, a person of immediate

By Robert Nye

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland. His work is published on both sides of the Atlantic.

Letters from James Joyce

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 23, 1976

Selected Joyce Letters, edited by Richard Ellmann, London: Faber & Faber, £8.50. Paper, £3.70. New York: The Viking Press, \$18.95. Paper, \$5.95. 440 pp.

By Pernell Howe

At last a portable selection of James Joyce letters from the three previous volumes published in 1957 and 1966. Professor Ellmann now judiciously includes all the well-known letters from Joyce's early preoccupation of himself to his refusal to join Yeats's Academy at Irish Letters, as well as letters from the Joyce of Trieste, Zurich, "Ulysses" and the "Wake."

The selection boasts inclusion of 10 new letters and full restoration of many previously incomplete, including a suite of love letters to Nora Bernadac. Joyce visited Dublin twice in 1909, each time sending almost daily epistles to Nora in Trieste. During his second stay in autumn, 1909, his correspondence bursts with an energy and veracity absent in his later, more brittle and posed letters. He moves among the raw materials of his books: the streets of Dublin, his friends Byrne, Gogarty, and Cosgrave, all of whom appear under different pseudonyms in his fiction.

The letters also yield a remarkable consistency in being composed for one person within a fairly short time — August to December, 1909, with 15 letters falling in December alone. "I tell (as I always do) a stranger in my own country," he observes on Oct. 27, "I look Ireland and the Irish." Then in a Dublin hotel where Nora once worked he says, "I have lived so long abroad and in so many countries that I can feel at once the voice of Ireland in anything." (Nov. 19.) The letters are a diamond mine of Joyce's impromptu remarks on the grid of Dublin.

"But there comes a dangerous moment,

from the rest of the judicious selection by their decisively blue character. The longer Joyce's separation from Nora, the more brittle his letters become. Some of the scenes Joyce conjures up, the editor notes, may be technically termed "porvorse."

One senses that there has been a profound betrayal of Joyce in the publication of such unflinching communications between a man and a woman. Professor Ellmann justifies inclusion of those now lost letters and fragments by citing Joyce's avowed determination to express his whole mind! — precisely what Joyce did in his books, his actions given out. One scarcely believes that Joyce's aesthetics have been played out to the point where critics must borrow from the artist's personal affairs. But then the moral climate has altered since Ellmann's 1959 "biography," and personal privacy has all but ceased to be a right.

Others, more fortunate than Joyce in this respect, have contrived to escape as they may. T. S. Eliot refused to authorize a biography. And not 30 miles from Professor Ellmann's New College at Oxford, the carved flagstone in the weathering chapel reads: "The friend for Jesus sake forbear...."

Miss Trueman's life has always gravitated toward the arts. Even her summer home, situated attractively on Long Island's South Shore waterfront, was designed by her late husband, the architect and painter Harold Steiner. The actress feels that she must have been "born with" her many gifts and interests. During her childhood, her artistic leanings were neither frowned on nor encouraged. "I was just an individual person," she recalls. "I lived in my own world. That's just the way I am."

Pernell Howe is enrolled in the Ph.D. program in Anglo-Irish literature at University College, Dublin.

and who found in Samuel Johnson a human face to which he could ascribe that sense of certainty which he lacked himself and therefore craved in others. Johnson dominates the horizon. But below that mountain of a man, Dr. Dalcroze does justice to the foothills — to Raynolds, to Burke, and to Garrick, even to Rousseau. Here is "Bozzy," that "clubbable man" — as Johnson called him.

And, linking the two books together, here again is the improbable story of a marriage of three minds that really had very little in common save a mutual belief in the genius of Samuel Johnson.

However, it is not these meretricious aspects of the man that have engaged the attention of David Daiches. Here is a deeper, bolder, stronger, and more secret person — and Boswell who all his life needed father-figure,

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland. His work is published on both sides of the Atlantic.

Moscow cranks up southern Africa strategy

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
As the flood of mortar shells from black guerrillas echoes in Rhodesia, signaling a new escalation of racial tension in southern Africa, the Soviet Union is intensifying its own African strategy on two fronts:

- It has promised and is widely assumed to be supplying both light weapons and military advisers to Mozambique, as well as weapons and perhaps advisers to other black guerrillas troubling its bases in Tanzania and Zambia to fight the Ian Smith government in Rhodesia.

The mortars that fell on the Rhodesian town of Bulawayo are thought by Western sources here to have come from the Soviet Union.

Soviet aid to Mozambique is also thought to be designed to outlast Pekulu for local support. Sources here believe Soviet influence in Mozambique has been rising steadily, with Chinese influence falling.

- Moscow is maneuvering to extract as much diplomatic capital as it can from heightened tensions in South Africa. It loudly pronounces its support of down-trodden blacks in Soweto (the black township outside Johannesburg where rioting began in June) and other black areas — and is probing ways to bring in power in sprawling Namibia (South-West Africa), a government at least sympathetic to the Soviets.

It is considered significant by Western sources here that the president of the only black Namibian group recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity recently turned up in Moscow, reportedly with three sides.

The visitors are assumed to be in search of arms. The president is Sam Nujoma, whose base is Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.



such case exists in either Rhodesia or South Africa.

Moscow also must weigh the reaction of the United States, which reacted sharply to the Angolan incursion. Any overt move to divert Cuban troops from Angola to southern Africa would seriously endanger detente, it is believed, and could be seen as a deliberate effort to take advantage of the American presidential campaign.

It is not known here whether there are any Cuban military advisers in Mozambique. Rhodesian Minister Edward Suttor-Pryce recently charged that Cuban as well as Soviet and Tanzanian advisers were helping guerrillas in Mozambique.

As Rhodesia looks more and more embattled, Moscow combines its aid to the guerrillas with pointed diplomatic approval of Rhodesian black leader Joshua Nkomo.

Moscow's aim appears to be pro-Soviet black governments in both Rhodesia and Namibia, leading to more leverage against the white regime in South Africa.

When Mozambique President Samora Machel visited Moscow May 17-18 at this year, the final communique said Moscow had agreed "to render assistance to Mozambique in consolidating its defense capability." This is thought here to have been followed by shipments of light arms, rifles, and perhaps even surface-to-air hand-held rocket weapons.

As for South Africa, Pravda has hinted that the Soviet line will be to trout the Vorster government illegal, to support the banned African National Council, but prudently to stop short of any overt move against the South Africans that could cause the United States serious concern.

Moscow has sharply criticized the visit by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to Africa earlier this year and sought to blunt new US sympathy for black majority rule throughout southern Africa.

Sakharov sees bleak future for human rights in U.S.S.R.

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Similarly, academician Dmitri Likhachov and Mr. Tverdokhlebov's friend Nikolai Kilchuev were the victims of serious physical assault.

Dr. Sakharov regards these incidents and physical threats against other independent-minded intellectuals as an attempt to keep the active dissidents in a vacuum, separated from the rest of the intelligentsia.

Among the intelligentsia, Dr. Sakharov believes, there is a general yearning for more freedom.

Human-rights activists are only a "very narrow layer" of intellectuals. Dr. Sakharov explains, since "even the smallest of nonconformism" often leads to a person's being cast out of normal society and his normal professional life.

Nonetheless, Dr. Sakharov senses a "deep inner interest" in human-rights issues on the part of intellectuals, as a matter of self-respect. Without a doubt, in the inner spiritual life of society, interest is very wide," he asserts.

Dr. Sakharov has received expressions of sympathy from truck drivers and other workers, as well as from intellectuals. He concedes that the gap between intellectuals and the mass in the street is not so great today as it was in 19th-century Russia.

"The attitude of anti-intellectualism which exists now creates very serious problems for the whole society," Dr. Sakharov says. It includes among these problems lack of a sense of purpose, drunkenness, and what he sees as increased discrimination in selection of students for higher education. The holds that society as a whole would benefit from a freer and more relaxed atmosphere for intellectuals.

Whatever the demands of rationality, however, he doubts that the attitude here would change, even with a new generation simply reproducing itself," he observes.

On the other hand, he considers a return to Stalinist purges unlikely, if only because "tragedies of such a large scale do not happen that often."

In spite of the bleak practical outlook for human rights, Dr. Sakharov does not regret his decision to become an activist



By Sven Simon

Sakharov with his granddaughter, Matja

and accept social ostracism. "The logic of life and events made every next step inevitable and predetermined," he asserts. At each point the question of "self-expression, self-liberation" was most important. His own "inner liberty" was worth the cost.

As detente cools, United States gets a chilly Soviet press

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

No, it is not quite the cold war all over again. But the shrillness of tone does show how detente has cooled in this post-Angola election year.

All this has weakened the restraints that Moscow puts on its anticapitalist propaganda dramatically in the first 3½ years of detente — by whatever name — remains the policy of both Moscow and Washington, of course. But the most crucial element in it — strategic arms negotiations — is at a standstill until the U.S. presidential election campaign sorts itself out. The second important element — East-West trade — is proceeding, but without glory, following the Soviet-American quarrel over Jewish emigration from the U.S.S.R.

The third element for Moscow — countering Chinese hostility — also continues in force but is neglected because it is a static condition rather than an active, moving development.

Meanwhile, the U.S. has increased its military budget and threatens to put ahead into

criticism in the Soviet press. And during high-level American visits here, the Soviet media even refrained from publishing normal everyday stories about racial violence in Boston.

This practice has changed gradually in the past year following the victory of an Angolan faction supported by Soviet-sponsored Cuban troops — and following American outrage at the Soviet involvement in Africa.

President Ford, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, and newcomer Jimmy Carter — and not just Pentagon hawks — rate an occasional razz in the knuckles. The U.S. can be identified as an imperialist, capitalist bogeyman in the central press.

Nonetheless, a significant margin of restraint remains in Soviet media treatment of the U.S.

arts, At last

By I.

If you've seen Cern, "The Dantw doubtless been man's feisty perl grandma strugglin as much bravery who helps her.

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Miss Truman's surprise, however achieved star stat tress has been cades. She is reg performers who don, their primaents the base for writing career.

"I never dream Truman comes between interr leagues who spot restaurant. "I'd the sense of fair do awfully business of best star..."

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South Africa

Why Cape Town's 'favored' Coloreds want more

By June Goodwin

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The people in South Africa who were supposed not to rebel have joined the blacks.

So far the outcry is at student level. If comes from the Coloreds (people of mixed race) in sophisticated Cape Town, where race relations were presumed to be less tense than in the rest of the country.

Urest began early in August on a day of declared solidarity with Soweto, the black township near Johannesburg where 178 people were killed in June. Soweto has become a symbolic word, especially to students — in this case students at the Colored University of the Western Cape (UWC).

The UWC students were confronted with police; they burned a building on campus. Then the three black townships near Cape Town exploded and 29 blacks were killed, according to official count.

The government was so unprepared for the outbreak that 130 police had to be flown in from other parts of the country along with the Johannesburg commandant, who handled the Soweto riots.

How could this happen? Many whites wondered. The Coloreds in the Cape are in a favored position: They are given jobs before blacks, they can own their own houses, they are affectionately called brown Afrikaners by the ruling white Afrikaner, who is of Dutch descent.

But the 2.2 million Coloreds are a race in between, a mixture in a society that tries to put everybody in a specific racial box. A Colored person can have blonde hair and blue eyes, or he can be black as a Zulu.

The first type sometimes passes for white in Cape Town society. "But we so-called Coloreds can always tell each other," said the Rev. Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Church. "I don't know how, maybe the insecurity in the eyes."

Closely observers predict that opposition to the government has just begun, because the lot of the Coloreds has grown steadily worse since their parliamentary vote was taken away by the National Party about 25 years ago — because the Nationalists saw the Colored vote could soon unseat them.

Police are standing by in Cape Town in case unrest moves to the high schools. Three schools already have seen disruption.

And UWC students are taking their case to the Colored community. They have even passed out leaflets at Cape Town's airport.



Will they have more to smile about in ten years' time?

A memorial service for a black man, Mapetla Mohapi, who allegedly committed suicide while being detained without charge by police, was held Aug. 15 in a Colored church in the community of Athlone. The funeral took place about 800 miles away, near Queenstown. Surprisingly, the Athlone church is a middle-class one, which may indicate the spreading of opposition to the government's policies.

While there is a "tremendous residue of hope and trust and caring" in the Colored community, the people are getting increasingly frustrated, observers in close touch with the community say.

The government's latest refusal to support the recommendations of its own Theron Commission to investigate Colored uncuse has driven the Coloreds in the direction of the black consciousness movement.

"I don't use the term black to dignify a color," said David

Curry, deputy leader of the Colored Labor Party, "I signify the oppressed."

Mr. Curry speaks as strongly as this, and yet his party are widely considered ineffectual and a sellout government.

"The party doesn't even have branches in various communities," said Prof. Jules Gerwell, who said he once thought joining.

Also the Labor Party members still receive \$900 a month from the government even though they have recently walked out of the government's Colored People's Consultative Council.

As for the recent government move to set up a Colored not council to give the Coloreds more say, no Colored person brought up the logic when talking to this reporter. As he asked, they all shrug it off, with almost no words, mainly facial expressions. The council is "white-giving" to most of them.

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This United States isn't exactly blameless either, for while it doesn't have state-supported sports programs, its officials and media types can wave the flag with anyone — and let's not forget that they

were the ones who started the whole problem by making such a fetish out of winning medals.

Somewhere along the way all of these countries lost sight of Baron Pierre de Coubertin's original concept that "the most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part."

Unfortunately, no one has yet found a way to stop a country from ignoring that ideal — and once this happens its rivals can seldom resist the temptation to try to

Bigger muscle for police

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

broadcasts hard-line comments supporting the government's law-and-order measures.

The South African Government is extending to the entire country the measure that allows the arrest of people without charge and trial — preventive arrest. It is called:

Humphrey Tyler reports to the Monitor:

In an almost unprecedented step, South African Prime Minister John Vorster has summoned all ruling National Party members of Parliament, senators, provincial councillors, and some other public representatives to a summit conference in Pretoria early next month.

According to a terse announcement of the meeting Aug. 11 in the official National Party headquarters, Mr. Vorster, Mr. Vorster has called the meeting to discuss the "present emergency situation" in South Africa.

"Whites are losing control," said David Curry, the deputy leader of the Colored (mixed race) Labor Party in Cape Town.

Although this is an exaggeration, the comment does reflect how deeply the government is being challenged by the continuing unrest.

At the same time that the government is initiating its "Bantu" measures, Mr. Kruger keeps saying he will talk to responsible members of the black community. But when he was approached by the head of the Black Parents' Association, Manas Bulleza, he initially questioned whether the BPA represented all the parents, since it was not properly elected.

The elected Urban Bantu Council, on the other hand, are considered government puppets by most of the blacks in the country.

Observers here keep looking for signs that the government is trying to defuse the race confrontation. But there are few such signs. For example, at 6 o'clock each night the radio price of gold.

Black leaders face prison without a trial

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A small step in one direction and a giant step in the opposite direction seem to be the current pattern of public events in South Africa.

Last week the government promised that urban blacks (everywhere but here in the Western Cape) soon will be able to buy or build their own homes in townships without having to leave out citizenship in their tribal homelands, which are often hundreds of miles away. This policy will go into effect this week in Soweto, the black township near Johannesburg.

On the same day, the government said, "If did not mention that the townships are still classed as 'white areas,' and that land on which the houses are built remains government property."

About the same time that this housing concession was being announced, the security forces saying they will talk to responsible members of the black community, but when he was approached by the head of the Black Parents' Association, Manas Bulleza, he initially questioned whether the BPA represented all the parents, since it was not properly elected.

These arrests include two members of the Black Parents' Association formed after the Soweto riots in June. One is Mrs. Winnie Madikizela, who has generally considered the leader of all black imprisoned Nelson Mandela. (Also reportedly arrested were Barney Mthata, a leader of the South African Student Organization; Nandi Moyos, president of the Black People's Convention; and perhaps others.)

The arrests follow the pattern by which South African police creams off the leaders of organizations they consider threatening. They do not ban the black political organization but simply skim off the top periodically.

South African Foreign Minister Hilary Kippenberger recently told a meeting of the International Party in Durban that his country must have to adjust its racial policy to reflect international relationships. But these reforms would not affect the basic system of apartheid.

He said South Africa's international relations would remain tentative until the policy of separate development was shown to provide a solution for our problems of relationships with the peoples."

One long-time South African observer said that somehow the fears of the whites had been alleviated. "When people talk about government hero whites, imagine being governed by their domestic servants because under the system of apartheid (racial separation) those are generally the only blacks they know," he said.

A major general in the Army said in a recent speech that South Africa had 10 years in which to prove whether it could survive.

Meanwhile, the government has lashed out at the press. Minister of Information C. P. Moller accused the press of recklessness and declared that it would have to become responsible or it was not worthy of the freedom it enjoyed.

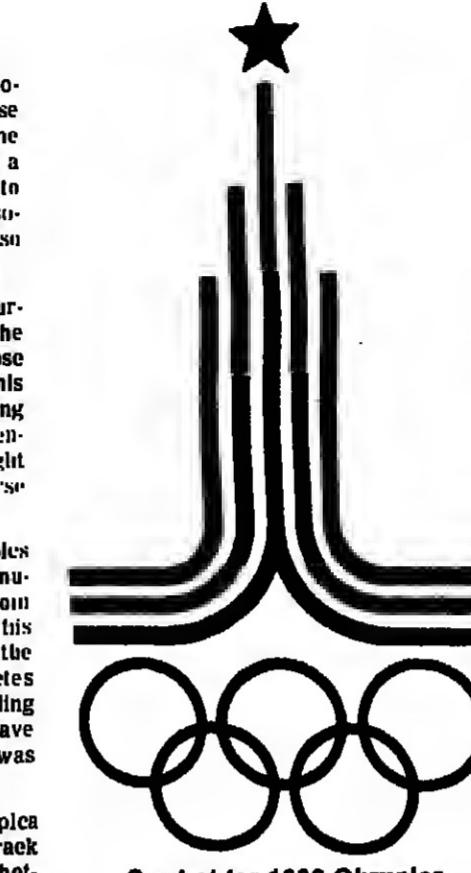
Without the newspapers most whites would

have no clue that anything disruptive was going on in the country, given the drastic physical separation of the races. Also the blacks across South Africa could not so easily identify with other townships.

The conference comes at a time of crisis in southern Africa, with the border war increasing bitterly in Rhodesia, intense international pressure on South Africa to get out of Namibia (South-West Africa), internal unrest in South Africa itself, and considerable economic problems in South Africa brought about by the low

Olympic problems that need to be met before 1980

By Larry Eldridge



Symbol for 1980 Olympics

It's never too early to look ahead toward the next Olympics, so as we close the books on Montreal it is already time to think about 1980. And the first thing a lot of people are thinking about is how to cope with the multitude of political and social problems that beset the games so regularly nowadays.

One old idea which surfaced again during this year's troubles was to use the Olympic flag and anthem instead of those of the individual nations. At first this might sound like a good idea for curling the rampant chauvinism of these quadrennial celebrations, but in actuality it might be one of those solutions that is worse than the problem.

Anyone who has been at the Olympics knows what a moving and memorable moment it is when his country's team marches in, or when an athlete from his nation wins an event and they raise the flag and play the anthem. The athletes feel this too. Many of them (including some now starring in the pro ranks) have told me that playing for their country was the No. 1 thrill in their entire careers.

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If you've seen one, "The Gulf" doubtlessly has many more. The Gulf's leery performance is strong, as much braver who helps her.

It is a detail seized by the mission with which comes one of the pictures whose into meowling.

Miss Truman surprise, how achieved star dress has been made. She is performers who dom, their prima the base, working career.

"I never did Truman con between the leagues who restauran. The sense of do awfully business of a star..."

A couple of edges close. She played t eddy called "Yost, which el the Conn want wrook know what tributed bey its whereal of Cannes, France's Truman."

Since the spreading of shooting her support actress, older people be a staple such as T opportunity.

"It gets continued. E my theor them. This couldn't that kind."

It is ty energy to the TV Oats, and winking. "You ha one-mind in o v and give I had v make t a rep To M

Richard L. Strout

Washington

Put simply, the earth is a small planet reaching a balance between its human population and its food supply; will seek out the balance either by expanding the food supply or by slowing the rate of human reproduction.

Thinking of the earth as a small planet seemed during a few years ago but the concept is easier with the Viking on Mars, and with the human landing on the moon. Everything is relative; the earth was big when the population was a billion or so; population now is four billion and may double in a couple of generations.

The immediate global option for food is good: if favorable weather continues this year, Canada and the United States, who are the affluent nations demanded more meat and the grain-to-meat process is less efficient in the food cycle than if the grain is eaten direct. Russia is trying to give its people more meat and that partly accounts for the Soviet demand on the United States for grain. Once again, the unstable Russian climate prohibits only a mediocre crop this year; possibly about 15,000,000 tons. Russia's purchases, of course, help keep up the price of grain, not only for American housewives but also indirectly for the people of far off lands like India.

The World Food Conference heard an eloquent address by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger declaring that the United States would help abolish world hunger. It passed impressive resolutions for establishing an international grain reserve. This year is the time, if ever, to establish such reserves! There seems likely to be a tragic food surplus, a possible carryover in 1978. No such reserves, however, are being set up. In London last September the International Wheat Council proposed a \$5,000,000-ton reserve. The United States

and the European Economic Community have agreed to help but it was made plain that the reserves would not be maintained by the World Bank. It would be counted from its stocks in the hands of U.S. farmers. To call on this reserve, Secretary Kissinger emphasized, ordinary market forces must be utilized, not the old government quotas and subsidies. He doesn't want the government to interfere directly in the accumulation process. Few people do, will there be any genuine reserves without this?

If there is one thing presently certain, it is that the number of people on earth will increase and that the size of crops will fluctuate.

Some optimists believe that food will stay ahead in the race with population; the majority of students disagree. There was a crisis in 1974-75, the International Food Policy Research Institute noted in a recent report; it expects there to be a food deficit of twice the size in less than a decade.

The huge food reserves that the U.S. Government once accumulated were absorbed in large part by growing world population. A dozen nations that used to export food now import it. As history reckons time, this was a very sudden development. It was one of the

biggest record for wheat. Here, obviously, is a chance to put food aside for a non-rainy day.

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OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Iran + oil + guns

If you've seen one, "The Gulf" doubtlessly has many more. The Gulf's leery performance is strong, as much braver who helps her.

The other is that U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has just been to Tehran where he signed an agreement with the Shah of Iran for more sales of American weapons to Iran as part of a trade package for a six-year period extending through 1980. In the package Iran will buy \$10 billion worth of U.S. weapons, plus some \$2 billion worth of civilian goods. In return Iran will deliver \$16 billion worth of goods of which \$14 billion would be in oil. The balance of \$18 billion owing to the U.S. would presumably be paid by Iran out of earnings from oil sales to other countries.

Is there anything wrong with this arrangement under which Iran will continue to receive a lot of extremely expensive and highly sophisticated American weapons? Sen. Hubert Humphrey thinks there is. A staff report has come from his subcommittee on foreign assistance. This is under the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations. The re-

port claims that the sale of American arms to Iran beginning in 1972 has gone "out of control." The staff thinks the traffic needs more careful and regular policy review. It contends that the weapons Iran is getting are sophisticated that anywhere from 50 to 60 thousand Americans will be going to Iran to teach the Iranians in the use of these weapons. It fears that this could involve the United States in another Vietnam-type involvement.

The State Department denies that the program is "out of control." It contends that the arming of Iran fits properly into existing American foreign policy which relies primarily on Iran and Saudi Arabia for stability in the Persian Gulf area in the wake of Britain's withdrawal. It denies that a weapons delivery program would be the case. Iran has usually been loud in its demands for the higher prices.

Recent agreements (still pending clearance by Congress) for arms sales to Saudi Arabia are in the same range. On a per capita basis they would be enormously larger. The delivery program for Saudi Arabia would run a little under the \$2 billion range of the Iranian program. But Saudi Arabia has a population of nine million against 33 million for Iran. And the

Saudi armed forces number 47,000 men against 250,000 for Iran.

One is that the OPEC countries (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) are talking about another round of stiff rises in the price of oil.

The other is that this could involve the United States in another Vietnam-type involvement.

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What does emerge is a question whether Washington has had a good deal as it is getting out of its trade with Iran. Should the Iranians be pushing for higher oil prices muchly as they have been when they've loudly from Washington?

If Dr. Kissinger had been the master b

gainer he is supposed to be, one would expect the Iranians to join the Saudis in applying restraint on oil prices.

Surely it is reasonable to hope that the

re

order they will from now on be a bit more

toward oil price restraint.

It is obvious that more will have to be done to withhold permission for Iran to buy American arms with its oil money. True, there is a question whether Iranians really need as many and as sophisticated weapons as they want. Perhaps some of the money could be used to better advantage in the industrial and social development of the country. But the policy encouraging Iran to become a modern, military power is part of the general body of existing American foreign policy which is not being seriously challenged.

The latter consequence comes about because, while nuclear power reactors and their customary fuel are not usable to produce weapons, modern technological mastery of the fuel cycle permits either the customary uranium fuel to be "enriched," or plutonium to be extracted from spent fuel by "reprocessing," so as to produce at least crude weapons with relative ease. Of course even crude weapons could be used either by governments to fight wars, or by dissidents to blackmail or overthrow governments.

This situation seems almost certain to change soon. Experts believe that within 10 years of least 20 nations, probably more, will have what is called a "nuclear option," that is, the means to put together nuclear weapons as easily as Israel and India can today. Why this explosion of nuclear weapons capability?

Twenty years ago the United States launched its "Atoms for Peace" program to assist other nations in developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The motivation was partly to save the United States' conscience by showing that the genie it had let out of the

bottle had beneficial uses as well, and partly to prepare for the day, though it then seemed remote, when the world would run out of oil.

The unloved consequences of this action were twofold. First, by creating a vast nuclear energy industry and strong national vested interest, it ensured that the preferred alternative to oil as an energy source would be the atom. Second, it is increasingly proliferating the capability to make nuclear weapons.

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While some restraint will probably be exercised by both sellers and buyers in this traffic, neither can, over time, be effectively coerced by the U.S. to stop it. Most will accept the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Many have accepted the self-denial of the nonproliferation treaty. These systems of control are, however, full of loopholes and, as long as nuclear weapons are considered both prestigious and useful, nations will demand to have them, or at least the option to make them.

The U.S. cannot halt this process, but there are at least three steps it could take to slow it

down. All would be difficult.

First, the U.S. could in its own energy program concentrate far more funds in research on the development of alternatives to nuclear energy, such as conservation, coal and solar energy. Having done so, it could organize an international conference to work out a global energy program along these safer lines.

Second, it could proceed with the Soviet Union to a significant and dramatic reduction of nuclear-weapons arsenals, and at the same time could in its official doctrine emphasize that they should themselves control a sufficient spectrum of the fuel cycle not to depend on others for essential supplies, and that, if neighbors have or seem most likely to get a nuclear-weapons option, they must likewise do so.

Finally, the U.S. could, along with others, seek to persuade potential nuclear-weapons states that the acquisition of such weapons, or even the capability of producing them, would be contrary to their interest both in national security and in economic development.

This effort of persuasion will be plausible and convincing, however, only if the U.S. has itself taken the first two steps. It must, that is, demonstrate by deeds, not words, that it is moving away from, not toward, reliance on nuclear weapons in war and on nuclear energy to peace.

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The state of the pet-rocky economy

Melvin Maddocks

Americans still have enough extra money to buy pet rocks and cans of Vermont air that are, in fact, manufactured in Massachusetts. Price: \$2. Instructions: "Fill can toward nose and inhale deeply. To simulate mountain air on a winter day, place in freezer for one hour prior to inhalation."

But don't let that gulping and general all-around conspicuous consumption fool you. Americans, it seems, are no longer the Richest People in the World.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development — a sort of exclusive club of the 24 richest nations in the West — has made its members empty their pockets and declare their assets; so to speak. And it turns out that, in terms of per capita income, the United States (\$4,600) ranks behind both Switzerland (\$6,970) and Sweden (\$8,880).

Well, you say, Americans are still the last of the big spenders — the moneybags whose largess keeps the rest of the world going around. Wrong again. In proportion to its wealth the United States ranks 11th among the Western nations allotting funds to "developing countries" and "international organizations," like the United Nations.

The notion will also have to be revised that the American tourist abroad is balancing the exchequer of photogenic countries on his credit card. In the exchange game of my patriotic souvenirs (made in Hong Kong vs. yours, we're getting more than we're giving. Of the 24 OECD countries, the United States attracts the most

tourists, who leave behind about \$6 billion a year before they make it back to Customs.

All right, you say. Still, nobody — but nobody — can beat an American at good old-fashioned waste. True. The United States is first in per-capita television sets and telephones and the consumption of meat. But — can it be? — the Canadian now uses more energy than the American.

We're just going to have to face it. After 200 years in the business of getting and spending, we're no longer No. 1. And if projections continue, the OECD-watchers say, the U.S. may soon fall to fifth place in per-capita income, behind Canada and Ireland.

The scene is a hob jungle, somewhere in the United States, in 1980. Two dignified, unshaven gentlemen in third-hand gray suits and old tennis shoes are preparing breakfast. They are known only as the other John Paul and Howard H. John Paul glances at an old newspaper he is using to start a fire under an ancient pot of Mulligan stew.

Howard: "Think ahead" is the motto of the hobos as well as the millionaire. Let's prepare now.

He lifts his soup ladle like a baton, and on the morning air the joyful chant rises in unison from the two men:

"We're number 20! We're number 20!"

Howard: Oh what a break, John Paul! Remember what it was like when we were No. 1, and there was no place to go but down?

John Paul: Nobody loved us in those bad old days. Everybody's nice to us now.

Howard (reading from another part of the paper): Look what's heading the best-seller list. A novel called "The Beautiful American." And it's by an Englishman! I can't believe it! John Paul (now on the financial page): It says here that the small cars from Detroit, imported by the Japanese, are really cutting into their market.

Howard: I guess with our cheap American labor we can keep prices down and clobber those big gas-guzzlers. Toyotas and Datsuns. And I notice a story on the entertainment page, reporting that more and more Spanish producers are coming to California to make low-budget movies.

Howard: Well, I don't wish anybody grief, but it's somebody else's turn to be rich and unhappy. I'm already beginning to resent the Yugoslavians. Why don't they tip our bellhops better, when you consider they're practically all millionaires?

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He lifts his soup ladle like a baton, and on the morning air the joyful chant rises in unison from the two men:

"We're number 20! We're number 20!"

America's 'born again' presidential candidates

By Tracy Early

It is interesting that in the contest for the United States presidency, the major candidates are men who declare explicit commitment to evangelical Christianity. More attention has focused on the Democratic nominee, Jimmy Carter, but President Gerald Ford and his evangelical challenger Ronald Reagan are allied with the same evangelical wing of Protestantism.

Jimmy Carter, a Southern Baptist, calls himself a "born again" Christian, and cites a 1966 religious awakening he experienced under the guidance of his sister, Ruth Stapleton, an evangelist with a healing ministry. In his book "Why Not the Best?" Mr. Carter tells of engaging in evangelistic visitation in his Plains, Ga., community as a deacon of the church there, and of going to the Northeast on evangelistic missions for the Southern Baptist Convention.

But in this nation's bicentennial year, the leading candidates for national leadership still stand closer to the evangelist faith of Jonathan Edwards than to the deism of Jefferson. American presidents and presidential candidates

Gerald Ford, a lifelong Episcopalian, during his years in Congress developed a close relationship with Michigan evangelist Billy Zeoli, head of a production agency called Gospel Films, and the relationship continued through the vice-presidency and presidency. In a letter to Mr. Zeoli on the 25th anniversary of Gospel Films, Mr. Ford wrote that he had "trusted Christ to be my savior" and wanted to "thank you for taking the time to help me learn more about our savior."

As congressman and vice-president, Mr. Ford also met regularly with one of the Capitol Hill prayer groups. Though his elevation to the White House changed his pattern of activity, he has maintained his evangelical convictions.

Ronald Reagan, who was reared in the Christian Church Disciples of Christ, now belongs to Bel Air United Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles, whose minister, the Rev. Don Moen, is known as an evangelical. During o

talk show earlier this year, Mr. Reagan said that he, too, knew the meaning of being "born again."

"In my own experience there came a time when there developed a new relationship with God and it grew out of need," he said. "So, yes, I have had an experience that could be described as 'born again.'"

In past years, conservative evangelical religion has commonly been associated with conservative politics. But this does not necessarily imply the other. Among the conservative evangelicals noted for their liberal politics are Sen. Mark Hatfield of Oregon, who stands in the liberal wing of the Republican Party, and former Democratic Sen. Harold Hughes of Iowa, who has given up his political career to undertake a full-time religious ministry.

Mr. Early is a free-lance writer on religious affairs.

Readers write

Poland's mistaken tourist guides, factors in Lebanon

I found an interesting mislabeled in a Monitor article on travel in Poland, which I would like to correct.

Wroclaw, or Breslau, was founded in 1261 by Germans and stayed German until 1945, when its citizens were expelled.

Hamburg, Germany Ksia Malaperi

Factors in Lebanon

Here are some thoughts about the situation in Lebanon:

1. The Cairo agreement of 1969 between the PLO and Lebanon allows the Palestinians to carry light weapons in the refugee camps and to perform military training in the Arkoub region (near the borders with Israel); it forbids military actions from Lebanon against Israel, as well as within 5 to 10 miles from the Lebanon-Israel borders with Israel. The PLO has not been respecting the Cairo agreement. It participated in the occupation of the city of Sidon in February, 1978; it never allowed the stationing of a symbolic police presence inside the camps, and proceeded with military actions, directly from Lebanon, against Israel.

2. The Arab and International aspect: It is true that multiple Arab states, Israel, the Soviet Union, and the U.S. are meddling in the Lebanon war; they are able to do so because Lebanon is allowing them to do so. We are Maimo, first of all!

The war will end some day. The future may lie in carrying out the Syrian peace plan, in a Swiss-type of cantonal confederation, or in some other solution. The Palestinians ought to respect the Cairo agreement.

Carlo Madara, Calif. Michel Sande

partly and not use their positions to promote their own private political affiliations.